"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southerly winds.

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TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Paris was the scene of fierce riots yesterday. Anarchists and Socialists gathered in the streets and refused to disperse. The police were attacked with knives, M. Goullier, Commissary of Police, being twice stabbed. The rioters afterward proceeded to the Church of St. Joseph, broke the windows and forced the doors, gaining an entrance. They destroyed valuable pictures, the altars, and decorations, and piling the seats in the square, fired them. Eighty are under arrest. Latest reports state that 280 persons were injured. Crowds gathered about the house of M. Guerin, but were dispersed by the police. Gen. Mercier asserts positively that Dreyfus will be convicted. He says that the greater portion of France would hail a conviction with joy. The foreigners, he says, are prejudiced in favor of Dreyfus by their newspapers, which, he declares, do not present the case fairly, because they have been bribed by the Jewish syndicate. Maître Labori was out of his house yesterday, and is anxious to again take part in the trial. He declares he will have Mercier and other Generals recalled, and will crush Mercier, using the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams. It is thought Labori will attend the court-martial on Wednesday. The Echo de Paris says the entire secret dossier was not communicated to the court-martial, and that 35,000,000f. has been sent into France from abroad to aid the pro-Dreyfus campaign. Three new cases of bubonic plague have been reported from Oporto. The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate the city. The British Colonial Office denies that Mr. Chamberlain has sent his ultimatum to the Boers. Gen. Jiminez left Havana, making the announcement that he was going to take peaceable possession of the Presidency of Santo Domingo.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Senator Carter, who returned from abroad yesterday, said that if Dreyfus is found guilty a revolution in France will be precipitated.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx and a member of the Board of Public Improvements, has declared against the Ramapo water scheme.

Page 3.

The Shamrock held a somewhat informal but voluminous reception yesterday at her anchorage off Tompkinsville.

Richard Croker has started on a cruise on Mr. Lewis Nixon's yacht, and will not be in New York until about Sept. 1.

The Central Labor Federated Union yesterday heard many complaints of delegates relating to the use of non-union barbers' shops by union men and the purchase of non-union cigars.

John C. Sheehan yesterday, in answer to charges that he, or his firm, had unlawfully taken Long Island City bonds, explained that he had bid for the bonds, and that they were legally awarded to him, as provided by law.

Page 4.

Inspector General Russel B. Harrison is critically ill at Cristo, near Santiago, with yellow fever.

Lieut. Alfred W. Drew of the Twelfth Infantry was instantly killed, and Lieut. Willis Kline of the same regiment severely wounded in an attack on the insurgents near Angeles yesterday. Lieut. Cole and 80 men of the Sixth Infantry found 100 insurgents in the mountains of Negros and put them to flight after killing 10 of them. Army officers say that it is possible and advisable to operate several armies from various points in the Philippines.

Page 5.

An attractive card yesterday, at the Vailsburg bicycle track, drew a big crowd to witness the events.

Twelve firemen were overcome yesterday while fighting the blaze in Peter Henderson & Co.'s seed store.

Walter Camp, who returned from abroad yesterday, said he had made no overtures to "Bob" Cook to return as coach to the Yale crew.

Page 7.

Miss Viola Allen and John Drew were among the passengers on the American Liner New York, which arrived yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Clendenin and the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, profess to believe there is a close relation between the burning of their church and the Briggs controversy.

Page 10.

Recorder Goff returned yesterday from his trip abroad, much benefited in health.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has contracted for a new cable to Cuba, which will be laid at once.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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"GEN." COXEY A ZINC MAGNATE.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 20.—"Gen." Coxey, who led the tramp army to Washington five years ago, has become a zinc mining magnate. Last year he organized a mining company among some of his friends at Massillon, Ohio, and took a lease of the Shoal Creek Mining Company property, three miles south of Joplin. The company began operating last Spring, and has just struck an immense run of ore 10 feet thick. It is taking out ore in great quantities, and Coxey's fortune is made.

MRS. STOKES'S MOTHER TALKS.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 20.—There were no further developments to-day regarding the rumored separation of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. Mrs. Stokes, who is stopping here, could not be seen, but her mother, Mrs. Acosta, when interrogated on the subject made an emphatic denial that such a course had ever been contemplated.

"There is not a word of truth in the story," said Mrs. Acosta. "As her mother surely I can honestly say for Mrs. Stokes that the rumor is without foundation. Had there been a possibility of a separation I would certainly have known of it."

De Lancey Nicoll, who is reported to be Mrs. Stokes's legal adviser, when seen at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club in Southampton said: "I have nothing whatever to do with the case, and have no knowledge of a separation between Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. Neither can I tell who is looking after Mrs. Stokes's legal interests."

168,000,000 EGGS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chicago has nearly 30 per cent. of all the eggs in storage in the United States, according to the statements of the managers of the various cold-storage plants in this city. The following are the quantities of eggs now in the coolers:

Western Refrigerator Company, State and Michigan Streets, 290,000 cases; Produce Refrigerator Company, West Lake Street, 150,000 cases; Monarch Refrigerator Company, Michigan Street, 125,000 cases; Union Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, State Street, 100,000 cases; John Drueker Canal Street, 20,000 cases; A. H. Barber & Co., and P. H. Bolten & Co. South Water Street, 15,000 cases.

This total of 700,000 cases, or 168,000,000 eggs, is 280,000 cases more than were in cold storage last year. The total cost was $2,677,500. Storage and insurance will increase the price to an average of 14 cents a dozen, 2 cents a dozen more than last year.

Judge Hilton Not Improving.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—There is no improvement in Judge Hilton's condition to-night.

BLOODSHED AND RIOT IN PARIS

Anarchists Attack Police and Guards with Knives.

ROB AND BURN CHURCHES

Set Fire to Furniture Placed in the Square.

EIGHTY ARE IN CUSTODY

Three Hundred and Eighty Injured—Demonstration May Hurt Dreyfus's Chances of Acquittal.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Paris was yesterday the scene of most serious disturbances, recalling some aspects of the Commune. In response to an appeal of the Journal Du Peuple and La Petite Republique, groups of Anarchists and Socialists gathered, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Place de la Republique.

The police had taken precautions, and there seemed no danger of disorders.

Sebastian Faure and Faberot, well-known revolutionary Anarchists, were the ringleaders. Faure, standing on the pedestal of the statue which rises in the centre of the Place de la Republique, addressed the crowd. Among other things he said that the Anarchists should be masters of the streets.

The police then interfered and dislodged Faure and Faberot, making three arrests.

The crowd at this point dispersed, but a column of demonstrators, headed by Faure and Henri d'Horr, made for the Place de la Nation.

THE FIRST FIGHT.

The police broke through the column and a struggle for the mastery followed. Shots were fired, and M. Goullier, Commissary of Police, was twice stabbed with a knife.

This threw the police into momentary confusion. The mob reassembled and ran toward the Place de la Nation. The police, reinforced by a squad that had been held in reserve, made another attempt to stem the current, and fresh fierce fighting occurred, three constables being wounded.

Faure and d'Horr jumped into a passing street car that was going to the Place de la Republique, and the car driver, on arriving there, gave a signal to the police who immediately arrested them both, together with two other Anarchists, Joseph Ferrier and Jean Perrin.

All were conveyed to the Chateau d'Eau Barracks. Only d'Horr was found in possession of firearms.

In the meantime the Anarchist mob retraced its course to the Place de la Republique, smashing the windows of religious edifices on the way.

Suddenly, either at the word of command or in obedience to impulse, the column made a loop and curved toward the Church of St. Ambroise, where the rioters smashed the windows.

PILLAGING A CHURCH.

Proceeding thence toward the Faubourg du Temple, which they reached at the corner of the Rue d'Arboy and the Rue St. Maur-Popincourt, where they formed into a compact body, hatchets were suddenly produced, together with long knives stolen from the counters of shops, and a concerted rush was made upon the Church of St. Joseph.

The aged sacristan, seeing the mob, hastily closed the outer gates, but these were soon forced with hatchets and bars of iron. The massive oaken doors were then attacked.

According to the first account the wild horde burst into the church, which instantly became a scene of pillage and sacrilege, and altars, fonts, and statues were hurled to the floor and smashed, pictures were rent, candlesticks, ornaments, and hosts from high altars were thrown down and trampled under foot. The crucifix above was made the target for missiles, and the figure of the Saviour was fractured in several places.

Then, while raucous voices sang the "Carmagnole," the chairs were carried outside, piled up and set on fire in the centre of the square fronting the church.

When this stage of the riot was reached the crucifix was pulled down and thrown into the flames. Suddenly a cry was raised that the statue of the Virgin had been forgotten, and the crowd returned and tore this also into the flames.

Meanwhile the sacristan, who had been captured by the Anarchists, escaped and called the police and Republican Guards, who promptly arrived with many constables. They were compelled to back in order to form into a line of defense, as the Anarchists attacked them fiercely with knives.

TWENTY ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

At length the officers began to gain the mastery. A score of Anarchists took refuge in an adjacent house. Others intrenched themselves in the belfry and fiercely defended themselves by showering missiles on the Republican Guards, but were finally dislodged.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested, taken to the police station, searched, and found to be carrying revolvers, loaded sticks, and knives.

When the police entered the church, the Anarchists had just set fire to the pulpit. The interior of the edifice was a complete wreck. Several valuable old pictures that can never be replaced were ruined.

After the mob had been driven away, Abbe Lacour, the incumbent, collected the fragments of the Sacrament and replaced them in the ciborium. As he did so he was heard bitterly lamenting.

The church is situated in the poorest quarter of the city. No disorders of any kind occurred in the fashionable districts, whose streets were almost deserted.

The people living in the houses near by extinguished the bonfire.

From 8 o'clock to midnight the demonstartors, as far as Garc de l'Este were repeatedly driven back by police charges, the crowd crying "Vive l'Armee!" and "Vive la Republique!"

A body of rioters who had taken refuge in the courtyard was expelled by the police, who made twenty-five arrests.

The police dispersed a crowd of gamins who were burning bundles of newspapers.

About 9 o'clock disorders occurred on the Boulevard de Magenta and Boulevard de Strasbourg. Several revolver shots were fired, but nobody was injured.

Two newspaper kiosks were burned, and several arrests made in connection therewith.

Besides St. Joseph's Church two cafés were wrecked.

AT THE GUERIN HOUSE.

At a late hour 20,000 people were in the Boulevard de Magenta, which runs past the end of the Rue de Chambrol, the street in which stands the house of M. Guerin. They were kept constantly moving by the Republican Guards, who made a remarkable display of force.

Large bodies of police were constantly operating in and around the Rue de Chambrol, and a large force was held in readiness at the nearest barracks.

In the collisions between the Anarchists and Guerinites the scuffling was serious, and three companies of the Republican Guards charged the contestants, several persons being injured.

Fifty or sixty policemen were seen striking wildly at every person within reach on the Boulevard de Magenta. A lad was knocked down while trying to rise, and a policeman literally jumped over him.

According to some accounts, paving stones were torn up and used as missiles.

In the Avenue de Taillebourg there was a fierce conflict. The police had to draw their swords against the Anarchists, who assailed them with stones. Four policemen were wounded, two so seriously that they had to be taken to the hospital.

MAY INJURE DREYFUS.

A lamentable feature of the affair is that it will be regarded as a pro-Dreyfus demonstration, and react greatly to the detriment of the chances of acquittal.

It is much to be feared that yesterday's scenes were due to the weakness the Government has displayed over the Guerin affair. The Government toleration and desire to avoid bloodshed has been misinterpreted with the worst results.

It appears that the Anarchist demonstration was decided upon at a meeting held Saturday night. The Journal de Peuple, edited by Sebastian Faure, published a manifesto denouncing the Military Party, the Anti-Semites, the Monarchists, and the priests, and urged its supporters to meet force with force.

"Should Dreyfus be convicted," said the manifesto, "it will be the triumph of bandits. Should he be acquitted the military section will be in open rebellion."

The paper called on all Anarchists to demonstrate the priests and the Jesuits. Copies of the manifesto were scattered broadcast, and the result was that the Anarchists flocked into the streets, singing the "Carmagnole" and crying "A Bas Rochefort," "A Bas Drumont," and "A Bas Guerin."

The Prefecture of Police gives the following statistics of yesterday's riots:

Three hundred and eighty persons were injured. Three hundred and sixty were taken to the Lariboisiere and St. Louis Hospitals. Fifty-nine police agents were wounded, besides Commissaires Goullier and Domsimone. One hundred and fifty persons were arrested, of whom eighty are detained in custody.

GUERIN STILL BESIEGED.

Police Capture His Food and He Threatens to Kill Lepine.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—There is no change in the situation at the building in the Rue de Chabrol where M. Jules Guerin and his anti-Semite companions are intrenched in a state of siege against the police, who have orders for their arrest.

A leg of mutton and other provisions were yesterday thrown from a house opposite, and, falling into the street, they were seized by the police. M. Guerin, enraged at the loss of his Sunday dinner, flung the window open and shook his fist, exclaiming:

"If a single one of my men should complain of hunger, I will blow Lepine's (Prefect of Police) head off the first time he passes through this street.

"You policemen, who have the misfortune to serve a band of scoundrels, ought to let things go. You can't allow us to die of hunger. Ah! Bon Dieu! But we shall resist. Send us what our friends have thrown us, or fire on us at once! Savages!"

Shortly after midnight noisy crowds began demonstrating in the Rue de Chabrol, but they were soon dispersed by the police.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

New Cases in Portugal, and Rumor of One in Spain—Frontier Quarantine Stations Established.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—Three fresh cases of the bubonic plague are reported from Oporto. They are said to be of a mild character. The Spanish Consul there will be prosecuted for failing to notify his Government of the outbreak.

It is reported also here that the plague has developed at Figuéira, Portugal, and there is a rumor of a death from the disease at Barcelona.

It is feared that the epidemic is spreading. Several quarantine stations have been established on the frontier.

It is estimated that already the commerce of Oporto has suffered a loss of $500,000.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail reports that one victim of the plague died at La Puebla just as he was about to quit the country.

Oporto to be Isolated.

LISBON, Aug. 20.—The Sanitary Board has resolved to isolate Oporto, where the bubonic plague has broken out, with a sanitary cordon.

Paris to Have Anti-Plague Serum.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—An official decree authorizes the Pasteur Institute here to prepare a quantity of anti-plague serum.

REV. MR. SANDFORD'S RECEIPTS

The Leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society Gets $15,000 and Baptizes Thirty-five Converts.

Special to The New York Times.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Aug. 20.—To-day was the last of an eight-days' convention of the Holy Ghost and Us Society, on the top of Beulah Hill. This afternoon 3,000 persons watched thirty-five of their number, who were baptized in the Androscoggin River. While the Rev. Mr. Sandford was immersing these the multitude on the banks sang Gospel hymns and shouted hosannas.

When Mrs. Mary Cass of Detroit, Mich., was led from the water the followers of the faith sang, with great fervor, "I Will Walk with God." Mrs. Cass, it is said, has been unable since childhood to walk without the aid of a crutch, and she journeyed to the colony from her Michigan home, believing that she will be cured of her lameness before to-morrow noon. When she entered the water she had to be aided by her crutch and supported on one side by Mr. Sandford. Eugene Smith of New York arrived at Beulah at midnight on Friday. He is said to be totally blind, and this afternoon, after being baptized by Mr. Sandford, he announced that he could see a new life before him. Mrs. Edward Sands, suffering with an eye trouble, says that she washed her sins away in the river, and that to-night her eyes are well. Prayers for Mr. Smith and Mrs. Cass will be offered to-night by all on the hill, and Mr. Sandford promises them that before another sun goes down their afflictions will have left them.

To-day money flowed into the coffers of the society in a golden stream. At the close of the first service this morning a woman gave the evangelist 10 cents, all the money she had. Mr. Sandford blessed the dime, and asked that it might be multiplied 1,000 times before the sun sank in the West to-night. No sooner had the leader risen from his knees than another woman elbowed her way to the platform and threw her purse at Mr. Sandford's feet. Then a woman from the Lime Kilns of Rockland passed a $10 bill to the desk-top. After this bills and silver came thick and fast. A man named Brown of Durham threw down a handful of bills, the proceeds of the sale of his farm on Saturday. As each piece of money was passed up it was blessed by Mr. Sandord, and an assistant kept a tally of the contributions. At 7 o'clock one of the brothers said that since Friday morning over $15,000 had been received. Arrivals from all parts of the world occur daily on the hill. Evangelist George W. H. Higgins was also baptized to-day. He was roughly used by a mob at Levant last June, and, after having his sins washed away to-day, took an afternoon train for Bangor, where to-morrow he will appear as a witness in court against his assailants.

Work will be resumed on the temples to-morrow. Mr. Sandford said this afternoon that he had been told by the Lord that all the structures would be fully completed on Oct. 2. That is the leader's birthday, and he will send word to all who assisted on the building to be present at a grand feast on that day. The final dedication will take place then. In the meantime work will be pushed with all haste on the buildings.

Mr. Sandford sails from New York next Saturday on the Cunard Liner Lucania. He claims to have been called by the Lord to go again to England.

BRIAN G. HUGHES ARRESTED.

Causes a Small Panic at Asbury Park with One of His Practical Jokes, and It Costs Him $20.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 20.—Brian G. Hughes of New York, the practical joker who entered a mongrel cat as a three-thousand-dollar prize animal in Madison Square Garden several years ago, ran up against swift Jersey justice this afternoon. In fact, Hughes had to stand good for two heavy fines, his own and J. E. Baxter's.

The cry of "gold" at noon sent a thrill through a multitude of bathers at Fourth Avenue. Baxter had just emerged from the water, and was about to go to his bathing house, when he saw a canvas bag buried in the sand. The legend, "U. S. M., $500 Gold," attracted his eye. He made a grab for it, and in his eagerness, let slip the word "gold."

Immediately a crowd surrounded him. Mr. Hughes was the first to reach the finder's side. He was red-hot with excitement, and made vigorous claims for the bag. A hundrerd hands were grabbing at it, when J. Austin Davitt of New York seized it. Then began a wild scramble. Officer Hulick tried to disperse the crowd, but his efforts only served to increase the crush. A number of women were trampled upon, and many others were crushed, but no one was injurerd.

At the height of the excitement the board walk caved in. Officer Hulick succeeded in getting hold of the bag, and with much difficulty found refuge within the bathhouse gates. While there he sent for assistance. The claimants to the bag of gold continued their dispute and thus caused the crowd to grow in size.

When the beach squad arrived on the scene, Hughes, Baxter, and Davitt were placed under arrest. The charge of disorderly conduct was made against them in Magistrate Borden's court. "Let's see that bag," said the Magistrate. The bag was opened and was found to contain another bag, and bag No. 2 contained brass fillings.

After investigating the disturbance and viewing the joke in a serious light, Magistrate Borden fined Hughes and Baxter $10 each, but suspended sentence on Davitt.

"Your Honor, can't you make this sentence a little lighter?" asked Hughes.

"You are not in a Baxter Street clothing shop now," answered the law.

"All right, Judge; I've got more money than I know what to do with, so here is $20," answered Hughes.

The whole affair was the result of a bet. A prominent New York criminal lawyer is said to have wagered $100 with Hughes that the latter would not dare to drop something along the beach, create a disturbance, and be arrested. If this be true, Hughes is $80 to the good.

HARDSHIPS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Sidney Smith Slept on the Ground and Lost All His Fingers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Sidney Smith of Jefferson City, Mo., who has been called home by the death of his mother, has sadly disillusionized views of the wealth to be obtained from the Klondike regions, and bears marks of the awful hardships he endured while searching for gold there.

Smith formerly lived here. On May 12, 1898, he started for the Klondike with several friends. When about forty miles south of Dawson he had to sleep in his furs on the frozen ground. While asleep his gloves slipped from under the blanket, and in the morning his hands were found to be so frozen that all his fingers had to be amputated.

NEBRASKA MEN NEED NOT WALK

D. E. Thompson Gives $20,000 for a Train to Take the Regiment Home.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 20.—The men of Nebraska's fighting First Regiment, resenting the refusal of the State to give them a special train home after their gallant work in the Philippines, declared their intention of putting the State to shame by marching overland from San Francisco to Nebraska if they could not come in a special train like the other troops. D. E. Thompson of Lincoln has, however, offered to loan the State $20,000, the balance required to complete the public subscription for the special train.

The history of the efforts of the people of Nebraska to honor its soldiers is rather extraordinary. The price of a special train is $37,000, and there being no emergency fund to be used for this purpose, the Governor asked some of the newspapers to raise the amount by popular subscription. Pledges for $15,000 were signed and sent to the Governor, who announced the failure of the plan.

The boys from San Francisco at once held a meeting, and wired that they would come to Nebraska overland, some of their officers agreeing to march with them. They said they had marched further than that distance, and fought every foot of the way in a hostile country in the tropics, and they would give an example to the world of their disposition to resent the State's treatment.

Last night Mr. Thompson gave the Governor his check for $20,000, which completes the fund. The Legislature will be asked to reinburse those who contributed.

FORESTRY DATA WANTED.

Agricultural Department Is Preparing a Book for Distribution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In compliance with the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture the various chiefs of divisions of that department are preparing data for a publication which shall contain a résumé of the achievements of the United States in every branch of science, as related to agriculture during the nineteenth century, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. It is believed that at least 50,000 copies could be advantageously distributed. The separate articles designed for the publication mentioned are to appear first in the Year Book of the department for 1899.

The Division of Forestry is preparing a short history of forestry in the United States, and also an account of the efforts of private landowners to apply the principles of forestry, but finds it difficult to procure the necessary information. An appeal has been made to farmers, lumbermen, and others interested in trees to correspond with the Forestry Division, in order that statistics may be prepared showing what has been done, and the prevailing practice in various localities. There is an impression abroad that little or nothing has been done in the United States for the protection and preservation of the native forests. The forestry officials believe, however, that if full reports could be procured that impression will prove to be wrong.

High Prices for Beef Cattle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The top price in beef cattle for this year was reached in the week just ended. On Monday and Wednesday, $6.45 per 100 pounds was paid, being the highest price for this class of cattle in the month of August since 1888. Stockmen and packers state that the farmer is getting more for his cattle, hogs, and sheep now than he has for a decade. The only reason ascribed for the high values is an unprecedented demand caused by unusual industrial activity.

Anson Phelps Stokes Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—Anson Phelps Stokes continues to improve, although he was made somewhat uncomfortable by the extremely hot weather to-day. The mercury reached nearly 90 degrees. Several of his friends called upon him and he talked with them for some time. The doctors will dress his leg for the third time to-morrow.

Cool Resorts Near New York.

Try Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, Mount Pocono. Fine hotels; good fishing; no mosquitoes. Many others on LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, 400 Broadway.—Adv.

WATER COMPANY LOSES ONE VOTE

Scandal Causes President Haffen to Show His Colors.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE JOB

Tammany Senator Holds Up Bill to Help Ramapo Schemers.

Ahearn's Appeal to Senator Rice in Connection with the Lake Kiskatom Water Works Project in the Legislature.

President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx is one Tammany member of the Board of Public Improvement who cannot be counted on to aid President Holahan's scheme for railroading the Ramapo water contract through that body. He yesterday declared himself in favor of municipal ownership of the city's entire water system.

Mr. Haffen has been cut of the city since the meeting of the board at which the effort was made to jam through the Ramapo contract. He returned yesterday and was surprised to find that the papers had been recording him as having voted for the acceptance of the company's proposition.

"I did not vote for the Ramapo scheme," he said. "On the contrary, I voted for a two weeks' delay for consideration and report upon the proposition for an additional water supply for New York City. No vote was taken upon the question of a contract.

"When the time arrives for me to cast my vote it will be cast honestly and conscientiously in the city's best interests. I favor municipal ownership of the city's water supply."

A sidelight on the far-reaching ramifications of the Ramapo scheme and an evidence of the jealousy with which its projectors guard the exclusive privileges conferred on them by the Legislature was furnished at the last session of that body.

Early in the session Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County introduced two bills giving away to water and electrical power companies privileges and franchises akin to those bestowed upon the Ramapo corporation. One of these bills incorporated the High Falls Electrical Company of High Falls, Ulster County; the other incorporated the Lake Kiskatom Water Works and Electrical Power Company of Catskill, Greene County. As the bills were introduced, these companies were to be allowed to "sell, lease, and furnish water and power developed or to be developed from the flow or storage of such water for light, municipal, domestic, agricultural, power, or other purposes," and to "conduct, convey, and furnish such power to, through, or in any village, town, or city in the State of New York."

The far-reaching powers proposed to be conferred on these apparently innocent and local corporations were fully exposed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. As a result largely of that exposure, both bills were afterward amended so as to limit the operations of the companies to Greene and Ulster "and the adjoining counties."

As the session advanced it was noticed that, while Senator Rice was vigilant and unceasing in his efforts to advance the High Falls bill, he had the Lake Kiskatom charter put on the calendar of "laid aside" bills and allowed it to slumber there. When the Senator was asked why that was done, he explained that it was at the request of the Ramapo Water Company. This request had been made to him, Mr. Rice said, by one of his colleagues, Senator Ahearn (Tammany) of New York, on the ground that the proposed charter might be an infringement of the Ramapo Company's rights, and in order to give the representatives of the company a chance to look into the matter he had consented to the bill's being laid aside. When Senator Ahearn was interrogated, he said that a friend of his who was connected with the Ramapo Company had asked him to have the bill held up.

Neither of Senator Rice's bills got through, though the High Falls measure, in which he displayed a most marked interest, did pass the Senate, only to be lost in the confusion of the closing days in the Assembly. Their history has been recalled, however, as showing the close contact with the Legislature maintained by the Ramapo Company. It is also regarded as not without significance, in view of the apparent devotion of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements to the Ramapo interests, that a Tammany Senator was called on to intercede in its behalf with one of his colleagues. Senator Ahearn did not protest to be the representative of the Ramapo Company, but Senator Rice evidently so regarded him.

It was reported from Saratoga yesterday that Mayor Van Wyck had left there for New York, it was believed, for the purpose of interceding in the Ramapo matter. The Mayor had not appeared at the Democratic Club up to late hour last night, and it was supposed there that he had gone to his Summer retreat at Freeport, L. I.

INSECT PESTS IN CHICAGO.

Caterpillars, Crickets, and Grub Worms Alarm People with Lawns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—An army of caterpillars has followed the cloud of butterflies which descended in the vicinity of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street a few days ago. In numbers beyond calculation the wriggling insects have invaded the handsome lawns, and worked great damage to the grass, to say nothing of disturbing the equanimity of people in the neighborhood.

The big lawn around Marshall Field's residence has suffered severely. S. W. Allerton's spacious grounds have also been raided, and the gardener was trying all day to drown the insects. Frank O. Lowden's lawn looked as though it had been rolled with a hot iron.

While the southern part of the city has been annoyed by the caterpillars, the north side has been invaded by myriads of crickets, which came to Chicago last night. The sidewalks of that section of the city are black with the crickets. The grub worm has also made its appearance at a cricket club's grounds. To make the situation still worse, the worms invited thousands of sparrows to the grounds, and the cricketers fearing lest the turf should be destroyed have hired a crowd of small boys to chase the birds away.

Dollar Wheat Is a Possibility.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Dollar wheat in Chicago is among the possibilities of the near future, according to optimistic local traders. The reported failure of the Russian wheat crop, together with damaging rains throughout the wheat section of the Northwest, already have had a stimulating effect on the price of the cereal. To these two factors was attributed the advance of nearly 2 cents in prices yesterday, and the strong closing of the market. Foreign markets were affected similarly through the same causes. September wheat sold at 73¾ cents and December at 75 cents.

Woman Has Snakes for Pets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Watson, who lives modestly at 9 Evanston Avenue, this city, has live snakes as pets. These "beautifully iridescent reptiles," as their mistress calls them, repose peacefully in a large glass jar in the best room. From time to time they are taken out for a coddling, when the snake lover softly strokes their spotted skins or entwines them about her delicate hands.

DROUGHT IN DAIRY DISTRICT.

Much Damage Already Done—Butter and Cheese Will Be Higher Probably—Milk Supply Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The great drought is causing enormous loss throughout the dairy and farming districts of Central and Northern New York. Pastures everywhere are baked and burned, and the farmers are already making heavy inroads in the stock of feed which they have counted upon to carry their cattle through the Winter. Ordinarily they are not called upon to use this feed until much later in the year.

Creeks are drying up, and in many places the dairymen are compelled to feed their cattle hay and to carry water long distances for them. Milk for the dairies and cheese factories is running short in a large territory, and that from which the metropolitan milk supply is obtained is seriously affected. It is expected here that the prices of butter and cheese will be increased as a result.

The damage to the crops is already great. Soaking rains are needed, and even if they come immediately the injury cannot be altogether averted. Late potatoes, buckwheat, and late Fall wheat are suffering severely. The corn-canning industry, which is an important agricultural interest in this section, is about ruined. The Superintendent of one of the largest of the factories in Oneida County has within a few days visited every farm which has a contract to furnish corn to his establishment and reports that only half a dozen of them have good corn. The stalks are being fed to cattle.

Adirondack Fires Under Control.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Dispatches received to-night from Commissioner Charles H. Babcock of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, and Col. William F. Fox, Superintendent of State Forests, who went into the Adirondacks in the Saranac region to investigate the forest fires reported to be raging in that region, state that the fires are under control, and that the reports that Hotel Ampersand and other hotels are in danger of destruction are not true.

Hotel Guests Ready to Fly from Fire.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—There are said to be fourteen Wagner sleeping cars on the siding at Loon Lake Station, ready to take the guests away in case the forest fires get near enough to endanger the hotels there.

PRESIDENT DIAZ INVITED.

Mexican Congress Must Give Him Leave to Visit Chicago.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—The special committee appointed to wait upon President Diaz with the formal invitation of the citizens of Chicago to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Government Building in that city was received by President Diaz at Chapultepec Castle yesterday afternoon.

Chairman Charles U. Gordon of the committee made an address. In his answer the President expressed his great desire to attend, but said that he would have to await the action of Congress at its assembling on Sept. 17 to grant him the necessary permission to leave the national territory. The President received the committee very cordially.

THIRTY INJURED BY TROLLEY.

Head-On Collision of Two Cars Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A head-on collision between two trolley cars occurred to-day on the Norristown, Chestnut Hill and Roxborough Railway, in Plymouth Township, Montgomery County, a few miles north of this city. Thirty persons were injured. The following are believed to be fatally hurt and are in the Charity Hospital at Norristown: John Parsons, Philadelphia, internal injuries and several ribs broken; William Hartsline, West Point, Penn., internal injuries and ribs broken; Mrs. Bridget Nunam, seriously injured about the body.

The railway is a single-track road with switches. The passengers of the southbound car assert that the motorman failed to wait at the switch for the arrival of the car going north, and the accident resulted. Seeing that the collision could not be averted, many of the passengers jumped and were severely bruised. Nearly all of the injured were taken to the hospital, but, with the exception of those named, all left after having their wounds dressed.

MR. CUTTING'S LOG CABIN.

Hunting Lodge Built After the Style of Early Days.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKDALE, L. I., Aug. 20.—William Bayard Cutting has nearly completed on his estate near this place, Westbrook Farms, a hunting lodge, which is attracting the attention and favorable comment of all his friends. The building is constructed entirely of cedar logs. On the outside the logs are left in their natural state, but on the inside they are rough hewn.

In every detail the cabin is made as were the cabins of the early settlers. The crevices are chinked with stones and mud mortar. Wooden pegs are used as hangers everywhere. The floor of the great room is earth, and there is a fireplace of rough stone. About are hung the irons, spits, pots, and pans of pioneer days. A rough-hewn table occupies the centre of the room. Benches are used instead of chairs. The walls will be decorated with trophies of past and future chases.

There are sleeping apartments partitioned off from this room.

Mr. Cutting is an enthusiastic hunter. He and his friends who often join in a hunting party will use the cabin during the shooting season. The cabin will be occupied for the first time during the coming Fall.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Many Foreign Delegates to be Present —Topics for Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The International Commercial Congress, to be held during the National Export Exposition, promises to be the most notable gathering ever held for the discussion of trade and commerce. Thirty-one foreign Governments have so far accepted the invitation to be represented at the congress, and have named delegates, many of whom are men of world-wide reputation. In addition, 126 foreign Chambers of Commerce and other organizations of like character have named representatives. Many of these are influential business men, who will speak for trade in Latin America, Europe, South Africa, India, Australasia, China, Japan, and other countries. American Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations will be represented also to the number of several hundred.

Arrangements for the congress, which will open in the Exposition Auditorium on or about Oct. 10, are being made under the immediate supervision of Director General Wilson. The congress is under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, of which Dr. Wilson is the Director. It will be opened with imposing ceremonies, and President McKinley has been invited to make the principal address. The business of the congress will be conducted in the English language.

The preliminary list of subjects suggested for discussion by the various delegates appointed to the congress already shows about eighty topics for discussion, including foreign trade in general, a parcels post, interoceanic canals, international banking and currency, new spheres of influence of the United States, the future of the British West Indies, and other related subjects, the Latin American countries, trade, and the "open door" in China, Australian development, and South African commerce. Commercial problems in Europe also will receive attention.

New York's most perfect outings are the Hudson River Day Line trips; good music.—Adv.

LABORI WILL RECALL MERCIER

Expects to Use Schneider and Panizzardi Telegrams.

MERCIER SURE OF CONVICTION

Dreyfus's Counsel Is Confident He Can Crush Him.

Anti-Dreyfusards Assert Attempt to Assassinate Labori Is Not a Reality, but an Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 20.—It is unlikely that Maître Labori will be able to resume his duties at court to-morrow. He was sitting this afternoon in his garden with his wife and his secretary, and outwardly appeared to be in the best of health. Melton Prior thus sketched him. Being proud of his personal appearance, Labori removed a pair of spectacles from his nose and laid aside his newspapers while sitting for his portrait, although Prior says this was needless.

Maître Labori's healthy appearance in spite of his wound has led his antagonists to declare that he was never wounded at all, and that the whole story of the attempt to assassinate him is an invention.

Le Gaulois will reproduce this story to-morrow. It is typical of the campaign which the Anti-Dreyfusards are now leading against the principal personages of the opposing camp.

Maître Labori's desire to return to court is evident, and he says that he will have Gen. Mercier recalled, so as to have an opportunity of cross-examining him.

ROWLAND STRONG.

FRANCE ASKS FOR CONVICTION.

So Says Gen. Mercier, and Asserts Foreign Press Has Been Bribed by the Jewish Syndicate.

RENNES, Aug. 20.—Gen. Mercier, who was Minister of War when Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, and who, in the present trial, is the virtual prosecutor, was called upon this afternoon and asked

Rennes yesterday by Capt. Cuignet, the former attaché of the Ministry of War, to whom was assigned last year the task of collecting matter bearing upon the Dreyfus, Picquart, and Esterhazy affairs, says:

"Capt. Cuignet's evidence shows that the whole secret dossier has not been communicated to the court-martial. A document has been withheld which proves the existence of a vast network of espionage under the direction of foreign Military Attachés and of negotiations on the subject of the Dreyfus case between several French notabilities and the representatives of foreign powers.

"The dossier, moreover, contains proofs that the sum of 35,000,000f. was received in France from abroad for the purpose of prosecuting a pro-Dreyfus campaign."

According to the Echo de Paris, as a consequence of Capt. Cuignet's evidence, Gen. Chamoin, who took the War Office secret dossier to Rennes, has started suddenly for Paris.

Trial May Last Into September.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The Liberté says that the Dreyfus trial will not finish before the middle of September.

SENATOR CARTER ON DREYFUS.

Verdict of Guilty Will Precipitate a Revolution, He Says.

Senator Carter of Montana, who was a passenger on the New York, which arrived yesterday, said that he had been deeply interested in the Dreyfus trial while he was in France. He had not heard of the attempt to assassinate Maître Laborl of counsel for Dreyfus, and manifested much surprise when told of it.

"If they find Capt. Dreyfus guilty in the face of the evidence," said Senator Carter, "it will precipitate trouble for the Republic of France. I think I know what I am talking about, for I had a good chance as an outsider to study the situation over there. To send that man back to prison will mean the starting of a revolution in France which will bring no end of trouble."

The Senator said he had nothing to say about politics just at present. "I have no comment to make upon the Administration," said he, "except to say that I am an Administration man. Mr. Alger and I had pleasant relations with each other, and I have no criticism to make. I will say, however, that I think Mr. Root is a good man for the place and will do a great deal for the advancement of the American Army in every way."

Senator Carter will remain a few days in the city before returning to Montana. He left his wife and daughter in Europe.

HE TRADES IN GOLD MINES.

W. J. Partridge, Once a Chum of Barney Barnato, in Town on His Way to Wind Up a Klondike Deal.

W. J. Partridge, who has seen about as much of the world as any twenty average men, who was a youthful comrade of Barney Barnato, the diamond king, and who left London with Barnato and went forth to seek for fortune in the mines of distant parts of the earth, who was with the Diamond King when he made his first strike in the diamond mines of South Africa, and who is now on his way to Alaska to wind up a deal by which he sells a gold mine to a London firm for £50,000, was one of the passengers on the American Line steamship New York yesterday.

Mr. Partridge is a typical miner in appearance, and his bearing and manner show at once that he has faced the world at every rugged point it can possibly put forth and won the game. He went from the steamer to the Hoffman House, where he will remain until this afternoon, when he leaves for Chicago.

"Yes, I have just closed a deal with Haggert, Hale & Prixley of London by which I sell to them a gold mine in Alaska for £50,000, and I have options on several other mines up in that region which I will look after while I am on this trip," said Mr. Partridge.

He carries about in his pockets many very valuable stones and nuggets as souvenirs, or "luck pieces," which he keeps to remember certain adventures in his life in the mines of various regions of the earth, and to bear him memory of Barney Barnato and other famous mining men, who became "Kings of the realm," as the saying goes among miners.

"Barney Barnato? Why, I knew him as a lad," said Mr. Partridge. "He and I were boys together in Whitechapel years ago. I went away with him on his trip for fortune, and was with him throughout his various and varying degrees of prosperity and poverty. He and I were together when he made his big find in South Africa. Everybody knows about that.

"Lately I have been dancing around over the face of the earth dealing in gold mines. I have been mixed up in Klondike affairs quite a little bit, and am now trying to promote my interests up in the extreme northwestern part of this continent. That's why I am here, and that's all there is to it."

STABBING MAY END FATALLY.

Victim of an Affray in Little Italy in a Serious Condition.

Diodore Dinana, twenty-five years old, of 317 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was seriously stabbed in a small riot that occurred in Little Italy last night. The stiletto penetrated the left side near the heart, and at the Harlem Hospital, where the man was removed, the doctors say his chances of recovery are small.

At 8:30 o'clock Dinana had a row with an unknown man in his apartments. It is alleged that Dinana stabbed the man in the head a number of times. An Italian was seen coming out of the tenement at the hour named, covered with blood.

An hour later, this man, accompanied by a number of his friends, came around into One Hundred and Eleventh Street from First Avenue. Dinana was standing in front of the house in which he lives. Seeing the men approach he darted across the street and sought refuge in the house of a friend.

The man whom Dinana had assaulted had his head swathed in bandages. Seeing Dinana escaping he drew a knife, and dashed after him. He caught up with him just as Dinana was about to enter the house at 316 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. His friends were all around him, and there was a fight in which partisans of both men took sides. Knives and pistols were drawn, and one man had his nose almost cut off.

Policeman Lawrence ran into the crowd, and, with the use of his nightstick, got them to disperse. Then he saw Dinana lying on the sidewalk, unable to move, and called an ambulance. The police are looking for Dinana's assailant.

PHYSICIAN FEARS HYDROPHOBIA

Dr. Crandall Injured While Examining a Deer's Body.

Dr. Frank A. Crandall, Jr., the Curator of the Buffalo Park Zoological Gardens, who cut his thumb slightly in performing an autopsy upon a deer on July 4 to ascertain the cause of the animal's death, came here last Friday for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

On July 3 the deer was confined alone, having been restless and ugly. Later in the day it grew violent, trying to attack those who went near it, finally going into convulsions, and dying the same night.

Dr. Crandall and a veterinary surgeon, Dr. John Wende, performed an autopsy the next day, and in doing so Dr. Crandall's knife slipped, cutting through his rubber glove and making a slight gash in his thumb. Dr. Wende says the animal died of hydrophobia, but Dr. Crandall gives cerebro-spinal meningitis as the cause of its death.

A short time afterward an emulsion was made of the deer's brain by Dr. W. G. Bissell, the city's bacteriologist, who inoculated a guinea pig with it. The guinea pig died twenty days later, showing symptoms as of rabies.

Dr. Bissell then made another emulsion, this time of the brain of the guinea pig, and inoculated another guinea pig with it. This one died after the same period, having manifested undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia.

The results of these experiments alarmed Dr. Crandall, and, though he thinks the knife blade was clean when it cut his thumb, he determined to take no chances, and so came to take the Pasteur treatment as a precautionary measure.

Dr. Leteve of the Pasteur Institute, when seen last night, said that Dr. Crandall is now at the sanitarium in Suffern, where he is under the care of Dr. Paul Gibier.

"The regular course of treatment of fifteen days will be given as a precaution," said Dr. Leteve, "and when he has finished with it he will be safe from this cut and immune to rabies for the future."

Brooklyn Naval Militia's Cruise.

A detachment of the Brooklyn Naval Militia spent yesterday cruising along the coast in the converted yacht Aileen. Commander R. P. Forshaw was in command. A new five-inch gun was recently placed on the yacht by the Government, and this was tested during yesterday's cruise.

MOSES HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Took Little Girl Out Driving Without Parents' Consent, and Angry Mob Threatened to Lynch Him.

George A. Moses, thirty years old, a real estate dealer, living at the Hotel Minot, got himself into trouble yesterday afternoon. After luncheon he had a team and carriage brought to him from a livery and started out for a ride. An hour later he drove up to 3,344 Third Avenue, where a lot of children were playing in front of a big tenement.

He stopped and asked little eight-year-old Jennie Diehl if she would like to take a ride. She accepted, and, taking her into the carriage with him, the man drove away. He did not return the little one for five hours.

In the meantime, the children had told Mrs. Diehl of Jennie's "good luck," and the mother was thoroughly frightened. She found her husband, and the neighborhood was quickly aroused. Searching parties were sent into the Bronx in the direction Moses had been seen to drive, while the police were asked to join in the search. Several mounted policemen were sent to help.

When a few minutes after 7 o'clock Moses drove up in front of the tenement and put little Jennie down, unharmed, he found an altogether different reception from what he had anticipated. The child's father was furious and without a word jumped up on the buggy and began to attack Moses.

Moses took the heavy leaded butt end of his whip and gave the man a violent blow in the face, knocking him down from the wagon. The enraged parent rallied, and with a curse he again went at Moses. The latter had taken his reins and tried to drive away, but a score or more of men and women who had heard of Jennie's adventure seized the horses, and in a moment more Moses was dragged from his seat and was the centre of a shrieking mob of men and women.

Somebody set up a cry of "Lynch him," and what might have been Moses's fate is problematical, but for the arrival of the police. They rescued him, and took him to the Morrisania Station, where he is held on the charge of assault.

Moses admitted to the police that he had been indiscreet in taking the child without getting her parents' permission. He said he believed she was the child of an acquaintance and took her along partly for a joke and partly to give her a ride. The police were inclined to place credence in his statement.

SPRUCE GUM CROP LARGE.

About Thirty Tons Sent to Market—Best Yield in the History of Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 20.—The 1898 crop of spruce gum gathered from the forests of Maine has been sent to the market, the last batch of six tons having been sent last Wednesday. The total amount of the crop is in the neighborhood of thirty tons, the largest in the history of the State, and represents about $63,000.

The gathering and marketing of spruce gum in this State has within the last few years reached a fineness that is surprising. Every detail looking to the proper equipment of the pickers and "hunters" is carefully looked after. Every one in the party is provided with the most substantial clothing, the best canned goods to eat while in the woods, and the most modern tools for the picking of the gum. A guide, or "hunter," goes with each party sent out by a dealer.

During the Winter, when the snow in the woods is not too deep, a "hunter" goes from camp to camp spotting good-looking trees that have a supply of gum clinging to the bark. He makes a note of each tree, marking them by cutting into the bark with his ax. In the Spring, when the snow has melted he leads his party of pickers over the same territory, and they clean the trees of the gum that has accumulated. The instrument used for picking purposes is of fine surgeon's steel, tempered to such a degree that it can be bent to almost any shape, and not break. This is necessary, for, on many of the trees, the gum is hanging to the bark in such a manner that to attempt to remove it with anything but a crooked blade would be useless.

The gum as it is scraped from the tree is dumped into a large basket, which is taken to the nearest lumber camp and left for the coming of the "chaser," whose duty is to see that the gum arrives at the home of the "boss," who has sent the expedition out. When the gum arrives at the latter place it is spread on a carpet and the whole neighborhood takes a hand in sorting the good from the bad, the light-colored from the dark. Then it is "blowed," a huge bellows not unlike those used in a blacksmith shop being used for the purpose. The gum is then ready to be bagged and sent to the city dealer.

The gum purchased from lumbermen is always dirty, as the men take no time to clean it or remove any part of the large amount of bark and chips that have been collected with the gum or left clinging to the pieces. This gum the dealer usually mixes in with the better quality, being careful to put the cleanest of the lot on top, and thereby deceive the wholesale dealer as well as the trust.

One peculiar thing in connection with the gathering of the Maine crop this year was the fact that when the pickers came to dispose of their gum they extracted a solemn promise from the purchaser that he would not allow the gum to be manufactured and put on the market by the trust. One dealer in Bangor, who in years past has handled more gum than any other man in Maine, was unable to obtain a pound from the men from the woods because he would not make such a promise. The woodsmen seem to think that all trusts, especially the Pulp Trust, are against their good. They argue that within a few years, possibly five, the Pulp Trust will have removed all the spruce from the forests of Maine, and they will then be obliged to give up the gum business as a side issue of the Winter's work.

INDIANS TAKE TO THE WOODS.

3,500 Mexican Soldiers Massed on the Yaqui River.

BACATETE, Mexico, Aug. 18, via Potam, Mexico, Aug. 20.—The main body of the Yaqui warriors are reported to be now south of Bacum, while the remainder are scattered through the woods as far down the river as Medano in small bands numbering from four to fifty.

Gen. Torres's entire field command is now at Chumampaco, four miles above Torin. The next move will be to send out an advance column to a favorite watering place of the Yaquis.

It is the opinion of many who know the Yaquis well that removal of the scene of hostilities to the mountains will be more advantageous to the Indians than to the troops. It was in these same hills that the Yaquis killed more than 20,000 soldiers in the war that ended in the making of the peace treaty of 1897.

A detachment of the Seventeenth Regiment under Capt. Morales leaves Potam this morning for Chumampaco, and 100 men of the Eleventh will start in the morning for the same place. The total number of soldiers now on the Yaqui River is 3,500.

It has been found that the machine guns, of which so much was expected, are a complete failure in the flat jungle river country, as the Indians usually fight in small bands when they enter the mountains.

NEED PROMPT ACTION IN SAMOA.

Some of Malietoa's People Said to be Settling Around Apia.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of Aug. 7, urges prompt action by the powers in the appointment of permanent officials. He says:

"Until the arrival of the permanent officials a section of the Malietoans will continue to believe in the ultimate success of their party. An influential deputation of Mataafan Chiefs waited on the Government last Wednesday and complained that the party of Malietoa, in disregard of the instructions of the Commissioners, was settling in and around Apia, with the design of forming a Government, and was insulting the Mataafans who visited Apia.

"The Consuls promised to inquire, and are now considering the matter."

Isham G. Hornsby Dead.

Isham G. Hornsby died on Saturday at York Harbor, Me. He was seventy-six years of age. For the last twenty years Mr. Hornsby had lived in Washington. Prior to that time he was one of the leading business men of Louisville, Ky. He married a daughter of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who was Attorney General and Secretary of State in President Buchanan's Cabinet.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

GOVERNOR AT CHAMPLAIN

Calls on the President, but Does Not Talk Politics.

PLEASED WITH ARMY OFFICERS

Says He Is Gratified that So Many Recommended by Him Were Appointed—Mr. Hobart Still Ill.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—President McKinley and Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock drove over to Plattsburg this morning and attended service at the First Presbyterian Church.

Vice President Hobart was not so well to-day, and did not leave his room. The very warm weather of the past few days is doubtless the cause of his indisposition. He is resting easily to-night, however, and no alarm is felt as to his condition.

Gov. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon in a special car attached to the special Sunday newspaper train. They left Chautauqua last night and traveled over the Erie Railway to Binghamton, where their private car was attached to a Delaware and Hudson train, which reached Albany at 7:30 o'clock this morning. Their private car was run special to Saratoga, where it was attached to the special Sunday newspaper train which carries the New York papers into the Adirondacks. The last time Gov. Roosevelt passed through here was on Oct. 17, 1898, when he was making his tour of the State in his campaign for Governor.

The Governor read with interest and pleasure as he came up to-day, a dispatch from Washington giving the names of the newly appointed officers of the new volunteer regiments. During his recent tour in the western part of New York State, Gov. Roosevelt has been in constant telegraphic and telephonic communication with the Colonels of the New York regiments which were engaged in the war with Spain, in regard to the officers to be recommended for appointment in the ten new volunteer regiments.

Two officers are to be recommended from each one of the war regiments. In making these selections, military considerations alone will rule. No heed will be paid by Gov. Roosevelt to political pressure. He will have a conference with Adjt. Gen. Andrews at Oyster Bay Tuesday evening next for the purpose of going over the list of officers recommended for appointment by the Colonels of the different regiments. Speaking of the new appointments, he said:

"Not all were appointed whom I recommended, but I feel glad that such a large percentage of the men I recommended were appointed. I selected them from the entire cavalry brigade at Santiago, and in each case the man was selected on the recommendation of his military officer. I notice among the Majors appointed were H. W. Huboel and John C. Gilmore, both of whose appointments I am glad to say I recommended. Another appointment I suggested was that of Lieut. Col. House, formerly a Captain, and Capt. J. H. Dorst. Now, there is Lieut. W. M. McNamee, who was with me at Kettle Hill.

"I have also got in from New York as Captains, L. M. Goldsborough of the Seventy-first Regiment, and Luther S. Kelly, the old Yellowstone scout, one of the best men I ever met. Among the Rough Riders whom I recommended, several were appointed, including as First Lieutenants H. C. Sayre of Colorado, as Second Lieutenants Gordon Johnson of Alabama and Fred W. Bugbee of Arizona, who was shot in the head at San Juan, and refused to go to the rear, and fought all day long.

"There were also appointed Second Lieutenants at my suggestion William R. Taylor, Edward Francis Hackett, and Frederick W. Mills, Jr. I recommended a number of Rough Riders, although I knew that not all of them could be appointed, and I repeat that I am exceedingly pleased that so many of them were appointed. I was careful in making my recommendations to make no distinction between the squadron of Rough Riders at San Juan and the squadron at Tampa. Both were equally brave, both were willing to brave the enemy's guns."

Gov. Roosevelt was met at Albany by a committee of escort from the Catholic Summer School of Plattsburg who accompanied him to Hotel Champlain.

To-morrow the Governor will visit the Summer school at 10 o'clock A. M. to listen to an address by the Rev. T. J. Gasson. At 4 o'clock P. M., accompanied by Col. George Curtis Treadwell, Military Secretary, he will pay a visit to the Twenty-sixth Regiment at Plattsburg Barracks. He will call upon Col. Rice, and will witness the regiment drill. In the evening at 8 o'clock he will deliver an address to the students of the school in the auditorium on the Summer school grounds and will catch the 9:42 o'clock train for New York.

The Governor was not expected at Hotel Champlain until to-morrow, and so no accommodations were ready for him when he arrived. As the hotel is crowded from cellar to garret, the men's waiting room was cleared and a bed made up in it for the Governor's occupation.

Gov. Roosevelt called upon President McKinley to-night, and they had a long chat. Politics was not discussed by them, except in one instance. They talked over the Ohio campaign pretty thoroughly, as the Governor expects to start it with a speech at Dayton about the middle of September.

Mr. Root May Visit the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Secretary Root has in contemplation a visit to the President at Lake Champlain. He has not yet finally determined whether to go, but will decide in a day or two. The fact that Gen. Wesley Merritt is to have a conference with the President during the week, combined with Mr. Root's prospective trip, has given rise to fresh rumors of a possible change in the command of the troops in the Philippines.

SOLDIER'S PICTURE OF LUZON.

The Many Nationalities Present at an Evening Concert.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Here is a bit of description from Corp. Alexander Hunt, a Wilson County boy with the Twentieth Kansas:

"Last evening I went over to the Luneta to a band concert given by the Twenty-second band. It was very good. The crowd was just the same as seeing all the people of the earth, nearly. There were the natives (the well to do) in fine turnouts with fine little horses, the ladies dressed in pina cloth of very bright color and the gentlemen in white. Everybody dresses in white here. You can imagine what a fine picture it makes under the electric lights. The English were there in swell carriages. Our American officers, naval and infantry, with their wives and daughters, make a pretty sight, with the black coachmen, in red and gold livery. The Spanish senoritas, dressed in black and with black hair and eyes and beautiful olive complexions, made a striking contrast with the American ladies dressed in white, with pink cheeks. The rich Chinese ladies were there, too, dressed in native attire, with—well, I will call them trousers, and a kind of a shirt that they had forgotten to tuck in. They were not what I would call pretty. The Japs were present, and are very pretty. Some French ladies added color to the white-dressed crowd. Many Germans drove around in their slow manner. You can imagine all this made an impression not soon to be forgotten. Tiring of the crowd, you could take a chair down on the beach and watch the rollers come in, or look at the big battleships throwing their long, slim beams of light over the waters, or the great transports upon one of which you hoped soon to be homeward bound. The breeze is fine on the Luneta, and it is the chief attraction here, but about 8 o'clock the crowd disperses, as everything is closed by 8:30 on account of the revolt.

HUNTER SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

Mistaken for a Deer and Killed Instantly.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Ralph H. Robbins of Warren, Mass., was accidentally killed while deer hunting at Eighth Lake, Fulton Chain, last night.

He and his brother, William Robbins of Passaic, N. J., started out to hunt deer. The latter mistook Ralph for one and fired. Death occurred instantly.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

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TRADE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The commercial development of South Africa is the subject of a recent special report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department, by J. G. Stowe, Consul General at Cape Town. Mr. Stowe calls especial attention to trade conditions in the Transvaal. On the way to Pretoria he noted that the barbed wire, of which thousands of miles of fences in South Africa are built, came from the United States, but the iron posts on which the wire is strung came from other countries.

"The City of Kimberley," he says, "647 miles from Cape Town, has a population of 35,000 and the greatest diamond mines of the world. The United States is represented here by a Consular Agent—Gardner F. Williams, who is the general manager of the mines. I was pleased to learn that many of the most responsible positions were held by Americans. The immense driving gear of a pumping engine made in England had to be sent to Chicago to have the cogs cut. The company is operating an ice plant sent from Chicago, and has three more ordered, each with a capacity of five tons per day and 20,000 cubic feet of cold storage; and a complete dynamite plant, with an American to manage it, is on its way here from America. The 150 miles of narrow gauge railroad in and around the mines are laid with American rails, and every tie or sleeper is made of California redwood, which in this country is the best wood for such a purpose. It is also used in many other ways. Three ships from California have recently arrived with cargoes of the redwood and Oregon pine. The company sells its ice for half a cent per pound, while in Cape Town the charge is 4 cents per pound."

Of the South African Republic, Mr. Stowe says:

"Johannesburg is a busy, bustling city—the only real city in South Africa from the standpoint of an American. The buildings would do credit to any city. Americans have had a part in the development, for Americans occupy the responsible positions of managers, consulting engineers, and superintendents; and I was glad to learn that their ability was recognized by other countries. J. C. Manion, the United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, has been the means of introducing mining machinery and supplies of all kinds of American manufacture, to the value of millions of dollars. The Mining Exchange, where the daily sale of shares occurs, is as lively as our own Stock Exchanges. Over fifteen tons of gold per month is the product of the mines, and the ground is only beginning to be worked. New discoveries are reported daily. The main reef crops out at the surface and the veins dip to great depths; some of the new shafts are going down to 3,200-foot levels. American steel and iron makers should have a share of the trade in the tool and drill steel used so largely in the mines. England and Germany now furnish all of it, and their brands are well known. American manufacturers of steel should send samples to J. C. Manion, United States Consular Agent.

"During my whole trip I was all the time putting my hands on something American. I was told that our screw-drivers, hammers, hatchets, chisels, &c., were the best (though good) that it did not pay to grind or repair them—that it was better and cheaper to buy new ones."

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH TO OPEN.

To Be Rededicated by Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan.

Repairs on the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes in Forty-third Street, between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue, begun in March, are almost finished and the church will be opened next Sunday.

It was damaged by fire, caused by defective insulation of the electric light wires, to the extent of $50,000 on Dec. 4 last year, and has been closed since then, the services being held in the basement and school hall.

This morning and until further notice there will be but one mass at 8 o'clock, instead of three as usual. There will also be a meeting of the Building Association, a society of men and women who meet weekly, paying monthly dues of 25 cents each, to help raise the church's debt.

Everything is finished in the church except the organ, which will be ready Oct. 1, and the stained glass windows, which are now in process of completion. It is expected that they will be done by the last of the week.

The formal ceremony of rededication will be performed on Oct. 29 by Archbishop Corrigan. Archbishop Martinelli and two other ecclesiastics of high rank are expected to be present to assist Archbishop Corrigan.

ORPHAN ASYLUM TO MOVE.

Sisters of the Sacred Heart Deny Reports of Complaints.

The Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, whose orphan asylum branch is at 251 West Fourteenth Street, will move to their new home in West One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street in a few weeks.

In speaking for the Mother Superior of the Order, one of the Sisters said yesterday that the report that they were compelled to move because complaints had been received about the noise the children made was not true.

"Why, we have only fifteen children here," said the Sister, "and is it likely that they could made such a noise that the police and the Board of Health would interfere? It is not true.

"We are moving because our quarters here are too small, for we want to have room for several of the Sisters who visit the city's prisons and hospitals. As soon as the Mother Superior came back from Italy she looked for a suitable house and bought it, that is all. The only complaint about noise was one we had from a sick woman."

This orphan asylum is a branch of the large convent and academy for orphans in West Park, on the Hudson, where the order has its headquarters. The price of the building they have bought in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street is $45,000, and is considered very moderate.

Disease Germs on Copper Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, chemist of the Health Department, has made experiments which show that there is danger in the handling of a copper cent. At the Confectioners' Convention at Buffalo recently resolutions were adopted urging the Government to substitute aluminium in making pennies, as the copper coins are carriers of disease. Dr. Gehrmann, in order to discover the disease-carrying power of the copper penny, collected a number of the coins from stores near schools, experimented with them, and found that disease germs could be seen on every one of them.

SHOT DEAD WHILE DRIVING.

Frank Radcliffe Killed at Holmesburg —An Arrest Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—While driving with his father through Holmesburg, a suburb of this city, Frank Radcliffe was killed by a bullet fired by some unknown person about 7 o'clock to-night. The ball struck him in the breast, and he fell dead in his wife's arms.

The occupants of the carriage heard no report, nor could they see any one in the vicinity.

Late to-night Paul Spiel of Holmesburg was arrested on suspicion of having caused Radcliff's death. Spiel had been firing a rifle in the vicinity about the time Radcliffe was killed. Detective Geyer is of the opinion that the shooting was an accident.

FIGHT OVER HALE ESTATE

C. H. Stone Charges Hugh Porter with Conversion of $600,000.

LAWYER CALLS IT TRICKERY

Says His Fees Were Large, but Denies He Took Dishonestly a Cent of Pianomaker's Property.

Charges of the mismanagement of an estate said to have been worth considerably over a million dollars and counter-charges of resorting to clairvoyance and all sorts of trickery make up the programme of a lawsuit which will soon come to a head in the courts.

It is the wrangle over the estate of Joseph P. Hale, who was a number of years ago one of the leading manufacturers of cheap pianos in this country.

Before the death of Mr. Hale, in 1883, it is set forth that he branched out from the piano business into many investments. It is shown that he engaged in railroad building in the West and that he undertook to establish or promote water works in Arizona.

These investments were made under a separate company, called the New York, New England and Western Investment Company, and it is claimed that at the time of his death Mr. Hale owned these properties and other property valued at $600,000.

Mrs. Hale and George W. Debevoise were made executors of the estate. It is claimed that under the will the entire property was to be divided into three equal parts and go to Mrs. Hale, the widow; Julia H. Demarest, afterward Mrs. Traver, and Mrs. Charles H. Stone, now dead.

It appears that before any division was made Hugh Porter, a lawyer who resides at 126 West Seventy-second Street, was consulted.

Suit has been brought by Charles H. Stone, who claims that the estate has been mismanaged by the executors and by Mr. Porter.

Mr. Stone declares that Mr. Porter has enriched himself to the extent of $600,000 out of the estate while the various properties have been run down until the total value of the residuary estate has shrunk from over a million dollars to $500,000.

One of his specific charges is to the effect that Mr. Porter has mismanaged the Huachuca Water Company in Arizona until it has fallen into utter worthlessness. He also charges that the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad, in Michigan, which was one of the properties of the estate, has been woefully neglected.

He says that Mr. Porter has appropriated money unlawfully to himself which cannot be regained, and he asserts that prompt measures are necessary to prevent further acts of this kind.

Mr. Stone, who makes these charges, seems to be upheld by William H. Murphy, who was employed by Mr. Hale, and who after the death of the latter was engaged by Mr. Porter, the lawyer, to aid him in the management of the estate. Mr. Murphy extends the charges of Mr. Stone against Mr. Porter by saying that he transferred money from the railroad company's account to his own personal bank account.

The other side of the case is brought out in an interview had with Mr. Porter last night. Mr. Porter said:

"After the death of Mr. Hale, Mrs. Hale came to me and asked for a consultation concerning the affairs of the estate.

"At first I declined to undertake the task of closing it up, for I saw that the whole affair was a mass of entangling litigation if a settlement was to be brought about speedily.

"The truth of the matter was that if the estate had been closed out then and there the family would have been bankrupt. I told Mrs. Hale and Mr. Debevoise there were two courses to be pursued—either close the estate out at once and leave the family bankrupt with the debts that had piled up or else try to nurse it along until the properties could be put on a paying basis. They held a family conference and determined upon the latter plan.

"I saw fit to start up anew the pianomaking business, which had been sidetracked, although it was the business by which Mr. Hale had made his fortune. We formed a company, and Charles H. Stone, who had been a clerk of Mr. Hale's in the business, was made President of this company.

"We set aside $130,000 from the estate for reviving the piano business, and it was conducted on a paying basis for several years when Stone closed it out without consulting me.

"Meanwhile the $130,000 was divided among the heirs, Mrs. Hale and her daughters, Mrs. Stone, and Mrs. Traver. I discovered that Stone had secured possession of Mrs. Hale's stock.

"Investigation brought out the fact that she had been going to see a clairvoyant and talking with the fanciful mediums who spoke in the so-called voice of her dead husband and her daughter, Mrs. Stone, who had also died, and they had been through this alleged medium telling her to favor Stone.

"To all appearances Mrs. Hale was going to this clairvoyant, who was a woman somewhere up town, without the knowledge of Stone, but one day, I am informed by Mrs. Hale herself, she was coming out of the place where she had gone without making a prearranged appointment, and met Stone at the steps of this clairvoyant's house, accompanied by the clairvoyant's daughter, whom he afterward married.

"Then Mrs. Hale saw that she was being imposed upon, and demanded the return of her stocks and the dividends due her, which she had turned over to Stone, amounting to about $200,000. She never secured these properties from him, and the executors, Mrs. Hale and Mr. Debevoise, then decided to divide the estate between Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Traver.

"This is what has caused the trouble. I have never taken a single fee from the estate but that it was approved by the executors. It is true that my fees have amounted to a great deal, but the work for sixteen years, which has required that I practically abandon all other business, has been enough to pay good fees. The charge that I have taken $600,000 is a slander.

"Murphy is testifying for spite because I discharged him a year ago when it was disclosed that a woman went to his house and his wife threw carbolic acid in her face. This woman was Grace Livingstone, who claimed that Murphy was in love with her."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP DEBATE.

Day to be Devoted to It at Convention of League of Municipalities.

Arrangements have just been completed for a most comprehensive discussion of the municipal ownership question. It will occupy an entire day of the convention of the League of American Municipalities, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 19-22. The affirmative side of the question is to be presented in papers by Mayor Henry V. Johnson of Denver, Mayor Gustav Tafel of Cincinnati, Mayor Frank G. Pierce of Marshalltown, Ia., and Mayor J. R. Robinson of Colorado Springs, Col. Papers on the negative side will be read by Robert P. Porter, former Director of the Census; M. J. Francisco, a former Secretary of the National Electric Light Association, and M. A. Gemunder, former Director of Public Works at Columbus, Ohio.

Following the reading of these papers the convention will enter into a general discussion of municipal ownership, to be led on the affirmative side by Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, and on the negative side by Henry L. Doherty, President of the Northwestern Electrical Association, and Allen Ripley Foote.

No Need for Worry.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The rumor that the South American republics are to unite against the United States is not discommoding. What South American republic can unite with itself, to say nothing of uniting with other republics?

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:00 A. M.—37 Cortland Street; Peter Henderson; damage, $15,000.

5:45 A. M.—22 West End Avenue; Charles Hains; damage, $5.

1:00 P. M.—215 Broome Street; Lewis Rubin; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Washington Avenue; unknown; no damage.

7:00 P. M.—3,160 Third Avenue; Paul G. Decker; damage, $200.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

McKINNEY, Texas, Aug. 20.—The Collin Mills and Elevator, with 75,000 bushels of wheat and 25 carloads of flour, were burned last night. Loss, $125,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Fire last night destroyed the five-story James L. Haven Building, on Second Street, near Plum Street. It was occupied by James L. Haven, manufacturer of machinery; C. E. Littell, manufacturer of woodworking machinery, and Z. A. Gomersall, dealer in paper stock and rags The loss will exceed $150,000; partial insurance.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

Second of the Two Men Who Killed Hamilton Hanged.

FULTON, Ky., Aug. 20.—Squab Boline, colored, was hanged last night by a mob. Three weeks ago Boline and another negro named Henry Stewart robbed Gail Hamilton of $13 and then shot and killed him. Boline escaped at the time, but Stewart was captured and hanged by a mob the night after the murder.

Boline was captured yesterday at Milan, Tenn., and brought here last night by officers. Before they could place him in prison they were surrounded by the mob, which lynched Boline.

FIVE DROWNED IN CAPSIZE.

Schooner Hunter Savidge Turned Over in a Squall.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Harbor Beach says five lives were lost this afternoon by the capsizing off Pointe-aux-Barques, of the schooner Hunter Savidge. She was bound from Sarnia to Alpena Light, and when struck by a squall capsized. The names of those drowned are:

Mrs. John Mullerweiss of Alpena, wife of the vessel's owner; Etta Mullerweiss, aged six; Mrs. Fred Sharpsteen, wife of the Captain; —— Sharpsteen, son of the Captain; Mate Thomas Dubuy.

Details are very meagre, and the fate of the rest of the crew is unknown. Wrecking parties have left for the scene.

The Hunter Savidge was built at Grand Haven, Mich., in 1879, and was owned by John Mullerweiss of Alpena. His wife had been ill for some time and was making a trip on the vessel for her health.

A Toledo (Ohio) Church Burned.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 20.—A fire caused by the explosion of an altar lamp at the Church of the Good Shepherd to-day, destroyed the church building with all the altars and statues. The loss is $15,000 on the building, and the images were of great value.

New Hampshire Provincial Records.

From The Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

In accordance with the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, Register of Probate George F. Richards has shipped to the State Library at Concord the provincial records of New Hampshire, dating from 1625 to March 19, 1771. These records have been located in Exeter since it was the Capital of the State, but it was felt that at Concord they would be more eally accessible. The records filled seven cases, and were composed of about twenty-five volumes of bound books and all the original papers. All the records designate New Hampshire as a province, and those dated after it became a State are still retained in Exeter. The papers are all in an excellent state of preservation.

Simply Inhuman.

"Don't you think it is cruel to keep those feathered songsters in a cage?" asked the sympathetic man.

"I do," answered Mr. Barker. "When I think of those pampered pets being fed and tended and left with no object in life except to wake a man who is suffering for sleep at 6 A. M. it seems simply inhuman."—Washington Star.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Y. Tskamoto and T. Iwaki, Tokio, Japan; William B. Terry, Melbourne, Australia; H. S. Sneed, Oklahoma.

EMPIRE—C. McNeil, St. Louis; A. P. Miller, Pittsburg; F. W. Russell, St. Louis

FIFTH AVENUE—Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

GILSEY—H. Pruss, Cattas, Peru; Charles G. Glass, Montreal; N. F. Graham, Trinidad.

GRAND—Dr. A. A Doyle, Australia; J. P. Waring, Savannah.

HOFFMAN—D. R. Burgess, Mobile; W. R. White, London; W. J. Partridge, London.

HOLLAND—Walter H. Vibrant, Calcutta; P. Bartholomey, Buffalo; S. Forster, London.

MANHATTAN—T. H. Vanderson, San Antonio; Augustus Jennings, Indianapolis; G. W. Bramhall, Yokohama, Japan.

MURRAY HILL—L. F. Hughes, Cienfuegos; Madison Davis, Washington.

NETHERLAND—H. Singer-Bigger, London; Dr. Dillon Brown, Yadkin River, N. C.

PARK AVENUE—William H. Conley, Washington; J. M. Young, Lake City, Fla.

PLAZA—W. M. Hutchinson, Shanklin, Isle of Wight; L. H. Close, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

WALDORF—J. Mitchell, Awdrie, Scotland; T. S. Marshall, London; J. K. Shaw, Toronto; Senator T. H. Carter, Montana; George Gibb, Melbourne, Australia; George V. Blackbourne, St. Louis; Senator John C. Spooner, Michigan.

ARRIVAL OF BUY

THE SHAMROCK'S WASH DAY

Yacht Presented Sorry Spectacle to Sunday Sightseers.

AS CLOSELY GUARDED AS EVER

Excursion Boats Played Airs, to Which Cup Challenger and Consort Paid Scant Heed.

Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger, the Shamrock, held a somewhat informal but voluminous reception yesterday at her anchorage off Tompkinsville. The green yacht lay like a log in the water, while craft of every description, all loaded, metaphorically, to the gunwales, sailed, steamed, and drifted around her. The big and little boats went round and round the little green thing, while the bands played "God Save the Queen," "America," and "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean"—more familiarly known as "The Red, White, and Blue," but serving equally well as a patriotic song of Great Britain or of the United States.

To all this adulatory attention the Shamrock and her big consort, the Erin, paid slight attention. Only once the Erin dipped her colors in acknowledgment of the courtesy, as if somewhat in doubt as to whether the air played by the band was intended for "America" or "God Save the Queen," or whether "Britannia, the Gem of the Ocean," may not have been a cover for "The Red, White, and Blue."

The boatmen, who expected a big crowd at Tompkinsville, eager to see the challenger, were disappointed. They had gathered in great numbers, and their small craft, assembled near the pier, looked like a big mosquito fleet. But most of the persons who wanted to see the Shamrock took one of the excursion steamers, which made close evolutions about the yacht, much to the apparent discomfort of the latter's crew.

The sad truth was that the Shamrock did not present a very attractive appearance as she lay off Tompkinsville. It seemed to be wash day aboard the cup challenger, for the rigging was covered with underclothing and things, hung out to dry in an atmosphere as heavy and wet as the sea itself. The crew, in partial deshabille, lounged on the deck and jested with all who made inquiries about the mysterious boat.

Besides these disillusioning aspects, the Shamrock keeps up her spread of tarpaulin or canvas, and the impossible jigger mast. This makes her look somewhat like an oyster scow. She is not pretty, even in the light of the most vivid imagination, with jigger mast removed and canvas bellied by the wind, but as she stands now she is the wonder and comment of all who go out to Tompkinsville to see her.

An accident to the challenger was narrowly averted during the afternoon. The Wilson Line steamship Salerno passed close to the Shamrock on her way up from Quarantine. The Salerno was bound in from Hull, and came in close so that her passengers might see the challenger. The heavy swell caused the yacht to roll, and this started the jigger boom, which had been laid on deck and not properly fastened, to roll about. Only the alertness of the boatswain saved the Shamrock from damage. The boom had swung out toward the scuppers several times before he and the men he summoned to his aid fell on it and held it down until it was made fast.

The electric launch Spartan, when close to the British yacht and in such a position that the tideway would have dashed her against the foreigner, became powerless and began to drift down upon the challenger. She attained much headway, and there was a call on the Shamrock to fend off the helpless boat. Before the impact took place Police Patrol No. 5, which was patroling about the Shamrock and keeping order in the crowd of boats, ran up, and, getting her nose against the Spartan, pushed her out of the course. The Spartan was taken in tow by No. 5 to the Bechtel dock, at Stapleton.

Capt. Hogarth boarded the tug Lawrence in the afternoon and went down to Sandy Hook to pick out an anchorage for the Shamrock. It is intended that the Shamrock shall lie in Sandy Hook Bay after she has her racing rig set.

The officers and crew are having a very quiet time of it. They sought to enliven the evening Saturday by having an impromptu entertainment aboard the Erin, at which the more accomplished members of the two crews sang, danced, and recited. The star performer of this and every entertainment aboard, it is said, is "Pat" Farrow, a jolly Irishman, who is a clever singer and impersonator.

In the entertainment the performers chose a number of American songs, such as "White Wings," "Girl in Blue," and others. The two Singhalese servants, Shamrock and Erin, contributed as their share in the entertainment a dance called "The Devil's Dance," and demonstrated their patriotism and loyalty by singing "God Save the Queen." These Singhalese, with their queer costumes and high combs, are attracting fully as much interest as the crack yacht.

Yesterday afternoon Alexander Barrie entertained at the Crescent Yacht Club David Barrie, Dr. Mackay, Capt. Matthews of the Erin, and the Chevalier de Martino. The Chevalier, who came over for the purpose of painting a picture of the race for the Queen, said the only thing he saw of the former race, that between the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, was a lot of funnels of the excursion boats following the racers. He expects better luck this time, not only in the view he obtains, but in the outcome of the race itself.

The Shamrock was as closely guarded yesterday as ever. No one was permitted to approach her very near, and it was not possible for anything but a bird or a missile to get to her deck. The crew were quite ready to jest, but not to give out anything that ever a Coroner's jury would consider as information. When asked if Capt. Hogarth was about, they merely gave a hard, empty British stare and then giggled. The question afforded vast amusement. This reception of the inquiry was typical, as every other met with the same response. When asked if the Shamrock would go to the Erie Basin to-day, they giggled again, and finally one answered that she would go there to-day, towing the Erin. This witticism brought down the tarpaulin.

When the excursion steamer George Starr passed the two British boats a cornet played the air "God Save the Queen"—it may have been "America"—and the boats paid no attention to it at first. Finally the officers of the Erin ordered her colors dipped in acknowledgment, and one of them remarked that "the fellows on the Shamrock haven't gumption enough to recognize the courtesy."

The Shamrock continues to attract the closest attention and interest of yachtsmen, who congregate on the piers at Tompkinsville, and guess about her depth, her length, her sail area, her centreboard, her masts, her ballast, and everything that is hers. There was a rumor in Tompkinsville yesterday that an inquisitive diver went under the boat Saturday night, and found that she draws 22 feet of water and has no centreboard, but has a fin keel. These interesting matters of detail were hotly discussed by local and visiting experts all day.

The Erin will go to the Erie Basin early this morning, to have her hull and bottom cleaned, in preparation for the reception of Sir Thomas Lipton, who sails from England Saturday. The Shamrock will follow her, under tow of the tug James A. Lawrence. She will go into dry dock at once, and be cleaned up and put into the fittest possible shape. Both boats expect to be in fine condition for greeting the eyes of their owner when he sails into this harbor on the Campania.

SHAMROCK'S MAIN BOOM HERE.

Steel Spar Brought on the New York Is Over a Hundred Feet Long.

The American liner New York, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, brought the main boom of the Shamrock. The officers of the New York said that the boom would probably be unloaded to-day. It is 105 feet long, weighs about a ton and a half, and is of steel. It is about 12 inches in diameter at the jaws, where it is attached to the mast, and about 17 inches in the centre. From there it tapers again to the outer end, where it measures about 9 inches. The outer end is covered with a wooden cap, with a knob, so it can be easily removed. Throughout the length of the spar there is a steel traveler, or single rail, modeled on the type of the "T" rail. The boom is painted a light mahogany and is grained.

Twelve to fifteen feet from the outer end of the spar are a couple of steel braces starting from the "T" rail, running diagonally two-thirds of the way around the spar, and ending in a circular steel patch, to which a ringbolt is fastened. The patch strengthening the part where the ringbolt is. The boom is not much scratched, and apparently has no dents.

The boom looks able to stand a very heavy strain. Its peculiar shape seemingly adds to its tensile strength. The plates overlap and are from 12 to 14 feet in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Each plate extends one-third of the way around the spar, and the rivets are close together.

THE SHAMROCK AT ROTHESAY.

Sir Thomas Will Stop There First on His Return if He Gets the Cup.

A copy of The Buteman of Rothesay, Scotland, of July 29 devotes three columns to the visit of Sir Thomas Lipton with the Shamrock and Erin to Rothesay. The details of the official reception with which Sir Thomas and the challenger met indicate that in the present instance the America's Cup races are attracting quite as much attention in parts of the British Isles at least as they do here.

The Shamrock's last spin before her departure was in Rothesay Bay, and was taken for the especial pleasure of the people thereabout, whom Sir Thomas has known since as a boy he began spending vacation days among them. To the party of town officials he said that should he win the cup Rothesay would be the first port at which he should call on his return from America.

Sir Thomas is quoted in an interview as saying: "Yes, the composition of the Shamrock's hull is a mystery. I can only tell you that it is composed of very light metal with a polish as fine as glass. We don't know what she can do, for she has never had a fair trial, and her big sails have not been up. But I am very well satisfied with what has been done. Our crew is the best Great Britain can produce. Every man on board has a fine record. The Prince of Wales has taken a particularly great personal interest in the Shamrock. He visited the boat before she was launched, and only two days ago came on board at great personal risk, as there was such a big sea on at Cowes."

PARKER NOT TO SAIL SHAMROCK.

The German Ambassador in London Denies the Report.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The German Ambassador to Great Britain, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, denies that Emperor William has given permission to Capt. "Ben" Parker of the Kaiser's yacht Meteor and his colleagues to assist in sailing the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup.

Columbia and Defender at Bristol.

BRISTOL, Aug. 20.—The sloop Columbia arrived here in tow of her tender, the steamer St. Michaels, this afternoon. Both Defender and Columbia are now anchored off the Herreshoff shops, and during the week both will be hauled out. The steel mast for the Columbia is about ready to be stepped. Both boats are stripped, except their mainsails.

BLUE LAWS IN PATERSON.

Italian Barbers Now Want Everything Closed on Sundays.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The American barbers of this city, who want to close on Sunday, enlisted Mayor Hinchcliffe's aid and compelled the Italians, who do not want to close, to obey the law. The Italians remained closed to-day, because they would have been arrested if they opened. This evening they met and demanded that since they must close they be not the only ones, and that the Mayor enforce the blue laws upon all.

They demanded that the saloons, candy stores, soda water stands, groceries, street cars, and steam roads be forced to obey the law. They were especially urgent that the saloons close. They believe they can force the situation to an impossibility which will render the enforcement of the law against one class so one-sided that it will cease.

DROWNED AT A PIER.

Unidentified Man Sinks After Being Towed to the Shore.

A peculiar case of drowning was reported to the police of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, yesterday by George McGovern of 53 Atlantic Avenue. McGovern was rowing around in a boat in the East River off the foot of Pacific Street, when his attention was attracted by a man who was in the water near the pier. The man had apparently plunged into the river for a bath. He called for help, and McGovern rowed over to him. The swimmer caught hold of the stern of the boat and McGovern towed him to the pier.

As McGovern was about to tie the boat to the pier the swimmer suddenly let go his hold and sank. He did not come up again and McGovern reported the matter to the police. The drowned man is believed to have been a sailor on one of the vessels lying at one of the piers nearby.

Seized with Cramps and Drowned.

Joseph Harrigan, a painter, forty years old, of 68 Catherine Street, was drowned in the East River, off the foot of First Avenue, College Point, yesterday afternoon. Although there were people who witnessed the unfortunate man's vain struggle for life, none was able to render assistance. Harrigan went to College Point to attend an outing of a society of which he was a member. After dinner he and several friends went in swimming at Silver Beach. Harrigan, who was an expert swimmer, struck out boldly for a float anchored some distance from the shore. Just before he reached the float he was seized with cramps. He gave a cry of despair and sank. He came up once afterward, but that was the last time he was seen. His body was recovered, and was taken to the College Point Police Station. Coroner Leonard Rouff gave permission for the removal of the body.

East Orange Citizen Drowned.

BERKLEY ARMS, N. J., Aug. 20.—H. C. Spanton, whose home was at East Orange, N. J., and who was spending the Summer at the hotel here, was drowned in the surf this afternoon. He went out bathing and swam beyond the lifelines. Two other bathers went to his aid, but the sea was rough, and it was a difficult task. Both became exhausted before they could reach the drowning man, and had to be assisted by others. Spanton's body has not been recovered.

Disappointed Lover Jumps Into River.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Chibuzo Orazo, twenty-two years of age, of this place, killed himself to-day by jumping into the Hackensack River. He refused offers to aid him, and when a man swam out toward him he deliberately moved further out into the stream. His act is said to have been caused by disappointment in love.

Dead After Quarrel with His Wife.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Ernest Kasner, sixty-five years of age, quarreled with his wife at their home, 377 Fifteenth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and left the house, taking with him his marriage certificate and a deed to a burial lot in Fairmount Cemetery. To-day his body was found floating in the Morris Canal, on the meadows, three miles from his home. He is believed to have walked to the canal and thrown himself into it.

Mother Drowns Child and Herself.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 20.—Last night Mrs. Jennie Weston drowned herself and her four-year-old son Bertie in a cistern at the family home. There was no one else at home except a daughter seventeen years old, and the deed was not known until the latter woke this morning.

May Die from Highwayman's Blow.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Highwaymen held up William Sheehey at Little Ferry last night and robbed him of $30. He resisted and was struck on the head and his skull fractured. He is now in the Hackensack Hospital in a critical condition. The same gang held up Frank Doremus of Ridgewood near the same point last night, and after dragging him from his bicycle robbed him of $12. The police of this village made a search for the highwaymen, but failed to find them.

Died of Heat Prostration.

Adolph Weinstein, sixty-four years old, a German grocer of 726 East Sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning of heat prostration. Dr. Bernard Weiss of 740 Sixth Street was sent for, but when he arrived the man was dead.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ATTACK ON MR. SHEEHAN

Replies to Charges Concerning Long Island City Bonds.

LAWFULLY AWARDED TO HIM

Declares He Lost Money on Improvement Contract and Bid on Issue in Self-Defense.

According to a report printed yesterday, a taxpayer's suit is about to be brought to test the validity of $1,255,000 of Long Island City bonds, which, according to the consolidation agreement, the City of New York must assume. The report purported to show that these bonds were illegally issued, and that they had been unlawfully used to pay contractors for work done, instead of being sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds used to defray the expenses of the improvements for which they were issued. O'Brien & Sheehan, the contracting firm, of which John C. Sheehan is the junior member, were mentioned as having illegally taken the bonds in payment for work done by them. In view of the fact that Mr. Sheehan is at the head of a revolt against Richard Croker in Mr. Sheehan's own Assembly district, it is surmised that the story was circulated for the purpose of damaging Mr. Sheehan, and it is said that the authority for the report is a man high in the councils of Tammany Hall. The name of the prospective plaintiff in the action was not given.

The bonds the illegality of which is assailed were issued by the General Improvement Commission of Long Island City, which was created by the Legislature of 1893. This commission consisted of H. W. Sharkey, Commissioner of Public Works; Aldermen Claver and Winegrave, W. H. Williams, and J. R. Kennedy. The commission was invested with power to supervise the expenditure of $1,500,000, to be spent in paving, sewering, and regulating thirty-eight streets. The bonds, according to the law creating the commission, were to be sold for cash at a price not lower than par. They were to bear 4½ per cent. interest.

After the commission had laid out its work bids were invited for the improvements decided upon, and O'Brien & Sheehan and Smith & Burden obtained the two largest jobs. According to the report printed yesterday these firms were not the lowest bidders. The story then charged that on Dec. 29, 1894, two days before the new State Constitution, by which the debt limit of all cities was fixed at 10 per cent. on assessed valuations, went into effect, O'Brien & Sheehan took over $285,000 of these bonds in lieu of cash payment for work done, but unpaid for. The report then went on to show that the bonds were suspected of being tainted, by Controller Fitch and later by experts from the office of Controller Coler. In May last, Corporation Counsel Whalen, after an exhaustive investigation, gave an opinion on the subject, in which he upheld the constitutionality of the law creating the Improvement Commission and the sale of the bonds, and decided that they must be assumed by the City of New York.

Mr. Sheehan was seen at his home in Long Branch yesterday in relation to the published statements, and in reply he said:

"Some time after Mr. O'Brien and myself became associated in contract business an advertisement appeared in the Long Island City and New York papers inviting sealed proposals for doing certain work in Long Island City under the general improvement law. Mr. O'Brien called my attention to the advertisement, and suggested that it might be well to look into the matter. I advised against having anything to do with Long Island City, as I said the city was in a bad financial condition, and that it was not a safe place in which to do work of any kind.

"Mr. O'Brien suggested that we obtain a copy of the specifications and the contract. The result was that we submitted a bid and unfortunately we were the lowest bidders, or we never would have done any work in Long Island City. Notwithstanding that we were the lowest bidders, the work was not awarded to us. The Commissioners took the ground that they knew nothing of our figures. All the bids were rejected and another bid was asked for. We were among the bidders a second time and reduced our bid considerably over the prices fixed in the first bid. We were the lowest bidders again, and the contract was awarded to us. The contract was that we were to be paid in cash on the estimates made by the Chief Engineer, after $5,000 worth of work had been done.

"We proceeded with the work energetically. Before any money was paid us as the city advertised $50,000 worth of general improvements bonds, and two bids were received. One bid was at par, made by some banking houses in Wall Street, and the other was below par. Shortly afterward the city advertised some more bonds, and received no bids. The work had been done by our firm, and the city had not carried out the contract to pay in cash. Another sale of bonds was advertised. Again there were no bidders. At this time there was a second estimate due us for work, and we notified the officials that if we were not paid according to the contract suit would be begun. They advertised once more for bonds, and we bid on the issue. We were legally awarded the bonds at par, as provided by law, and in order to pay the city for the bonds bid in by us we took the warrants issued by the City Treasurer to us for work and paid for them. Thereafter we bid in more of the bonds, which we were obliged to sell for less than par. One batch of $50,000 we had to sell at 80, at a loss of $10,000. This was necessary, as we had to raise money to carry on the work. Altogether, we took about $800,000 of these bonds, but not until after they had been advertised.

"The total amount of work done by us under these contracts amounted to $800,000. We calculated on a profit of 10 per cent. on the work. This profit was soon wiped out, and we lost $8,000 on our work. We were lucky not to have lost a larger sum of money. I do not know who holds these bonds now.

"We have not a dollar of interest in Long Island City bonds now. A suit has been begun by us to compel the city to pay us the difference, which amounts to over $80,000."

"Who do you think is back of the alleged taxpayers' suit to attack the bond issues?" Mr. Sheehan was asked.

"I don't think any such suit has been begun. The story is an absurd one. It does not make any difference about the debt limit of Long Island City, because we made the contract in 1893, and the new Constitutional provision about debt limit did not go into effect until 1895. Justice Gaynor so held in a suit brought by us to test the bond issues."

It is interesting to note that the firm of Smith & Burden, which had always been prosperous, failed as a result of its inability to collect cash for work done, and its powerlessness to sell Long Island City bonds at the prices which it had paid for them.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

Sheehan's Friends Say Andrew McQuillan's End Was Hastened by Tammany's Vengeful Tactics.

A broken heart, say the Sheehan men in the Ninth Assembly District, caused the death of Andrew McQuillan of 444 West Twenty-sixth Street, whose funeral yesterday was attended by Senator Munzinger and a number of other prominent members of the Pequod Club.

McQuillan was seventy years old, and for forty years, his friends say, he was a faithful follower of Tammany Hall. He was a truckman. In later years he had not prospered, and with a wife and four children to care for, he was forced to utilize every possible source of income. He managed to secure a horse and cart, which were used by the Department of Highways, McQuillan receiving $3 a day, out of which, after paying for their care, he was able to clear 75 cents a day for himself.

McQuillan had been able to make this arrangement through the good offices of John C. Sheehan. Soon after the fight against Sheehan's leadership was begun in the Ninth district McQuillan was told that his horse and cart were no longer wanted. Sheehan's friends asserted that this was done because he was loyal to his leader, and in the statement which was issued by the Pequod Club on Aug. 10 McQuillan's treatment was cited as an "instance of the persecution practiced by Goodwin, Smith, and others" at the behest of Richard Croker.

A few days after the publication of this statement McQuillan was taken on again. But his friends at the Pequod Club last night insisted that his treatment at the hands of the organization he had been faithful to so long had hastened the old man's death.

RICHARD CROKER FOUND.

The Remaining Sultry August Days He Will Spend in a Borrowed Yacht, Cruising.

Richard Croker, it was learned yesterday, has run away from the public, and especially the reporters, in Lewis Nixon's steam yacht, and will not return to the city until after Sept. 1.

Mr. Croker dropped out of sight from Elberon, where he had been the guest of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., on Thursday last. The Tammany chieftain had attempted to prove to the newspaper men that he was not worthy of an interview on any subject, and that, while he did not care himself, he did not wish Mr. Murphy's privacy to be invaded. At that time he stated that he purposed remaining at Elberon for two weeks, at least. Then came the attempt to force the Ramapo water scheme through the Board of Public Improvements, which Mr. Croker controls, and, after rebuffing reporters who sought him to see what he would do about the matter, Mr. Croker slipped away early in the morning, and his absence was not discovered until late in the afternoon.

So anxious was Mr. Croker to keep his whereabouts secret that he failed to inform even such warm friends as Police Commissioner John B. Sexton and State Senator George W. Plunkitt, both of whom were in Long Branch yesterday in search of their chief. Mr. Sexton drove frantically all over the place looking for Mr. Croker, but he failed to find him.

Mr. Croker's itinerary on the borrowed yacht includes Greenwich, Conn., where he will be on Wednesday, and Newport, where he will be about Saturday. Later, he will return to Larchmont, whence he will come here. It could not be learned who is on the yacht with Mr. Croker. Mr. Nixon is in Philadelphia.

NINTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Mr. Sheehan Will Appeal in the Election Officials' Case.

The decision rendered by Justice Fitzgerald in the mandamus proceedings brought by John C. Sheehan to compel the Police Commissioners to appoint Sheehan men as elections officers in the Ninth Assembly District, will not be accepted as final by Mr. Sheehan, who said yesterday that he intended to take the case immediately to the Appellate Division, and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals.

"I am convinced that the law is on my side," Mr. Sheehan said, "and I don't intend to let the matter drop until I have exhausted every effort. I have instructed my counsel to make an appeal without delay, so that the Commissioners will be able to name our men. The case is one which will bear thorough investigation by the courts."

FIGHT IN CARROLL'S DISTRICT.

Anti-Morgan Faction Against Bryan and Free Silver.

A meeting of the anti-Morgan faction of the Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The purpose of the meeting is to organize to fight the continued leadership of Rollin M. Morgan, the Tammany leader of the district, on the ground that he is not paying sufficient attention to the interests of the district, which is the one in which John F. Carroll lives. The meeting is also expected to put itself on record against Bryan and free silver.

Abraham Schwab, one of the promoters of the meeting, says that John D. Crimmins is expected to favor the movement. All Democrats in sympathy with the gold standard are invited.

KENTUCKY POLITICS ACTIVE.

Anti-Goebel Democrats Will Organize This Week and Open Their Campaign Early.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 20.—Activity in Kentucky politics is increasing, and this week promises to develop several important events. To-morrow Gubernatorial Candidate Goebel of the regular Democrats will speak at Mount Sterling, where the revolt against him first took dangerous form, and he will probably make an unusually strong speech. He will be assisted by ex-Senator Blackburn, who will try to conciliate the bolters.

As Mount Sterling is a hot-bed of anti-Goebel Democrats, this "marching into the enemy's country" will mean much. A number of Goebel's friends here are going to Mount Sterling to-morrow to swell the crowd. On Tuesday the Republicans will begin their State campaign at London, Laurel County, which is in the Eleventh District that gave a Republican majority of 14,000 at the last Presidential election. That county will give the State ticket 20,000 majority this Fall, the Republicans say.

The London opening promises to be the largest ever made by the Republicans, as there will be an old-fashioned barbecue, and every candidate on the Republican ticket will be there.

The State Central Committee of the anti-Goebel Democrats will organize this week and map out its campaign. It is understood that the campaign is to begin at the earliest possible date.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Result of Saturday's Primaries Insures Senator Martin's Success.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 20.—The result of the primary meetings in this State yesterday practically assures the renomination of United States Senator Thomas S. Martin. About a dozen counties yesterday chose Democratic candidates for the Virginia Legislature. Of these Martin carried all except one. These votes, with the holdover Senators committed to him, assure Martin's election, although not half of the counties have yet made their nominations.

Gov. Tyler, Martin's opponent for the Senate, who is making a picturesque campaign against him, still maintains that Martin's election is not assured. The Governor is now in his mountain home, from which he has conducted his campaign with the easiest indifference. Despite the most bitter assaults upon Martin, he has steadily carried the primaries for the Legislature. Now that the Senator's re-election seems assured, the State office holders are tumbling over one another to gain his favor

Labor Party's Organization Plan.

The Committee on Organization of the Independent Labor Party met last evening at Clarendon Hall, but as official notification of the meeting had not been sent to all the members, only about two dozen of them made their appearance. Delegate Timothy F. Daly presided, and the committee remained in session several hours, formulating a plan of organization which will be submitted to the conference of the party on Tuesday evening.

Fourth Appellate Division Change.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira to succeed Justice Follett in the Appellate Division of the Fourth Department. The resignation is not to be filed until Sept. 15, however, in order to permit Justice Smith to complete his Special Term work.

Columbia Club's Outing.

The Columbia Club and the General Committee of Tammany Hall of the Twelfth Assembly District, of which City Clerk P. J. Scully is leader, will have their annual outing at College Point to-morrow.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING PLATE
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

LABOR ON LIVE ISSUES

Sharp Attack on Men Who Employ Non-Union Barbers.

AGAINST THE RAMAPO SCHEME

Central Federated Union Places Itself on Record—Spirited Discussion on Cigarmakers' Unions.

Delegate Richartz of the barbers complained yesterday to the Central Labor Federated Union that some of the delegates were in the habit of getting shaved in non-union five-cent barbers' shops.

"If you know of any delegates doing so you ought to give their names," said Chairman Prince.

"Let every delegate give me his address and that of his barber, and we will tell him if it is a union shop or not," quoth Delegate Richartz. "Now, the Bohemian Federation did help us, and made the barbers in the Bohemian district unionize their men."

"I'd like to patronize a union barber," remarked a delegate, "but to do so I'd have to walk or ride two miles."

"By the time you get back home from your union barber you will have to get shaved again," said Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen.

"I cannot find a union shop in my neighborhood. The barbers should see to that," said the delegate of the compressed air workers.

"If all union workmen were to insist on their barbers having union shops they would help us out a great deal," said Richartz.

Delegate De Greef of the Carpenters suggested that the Barbers' Union furnish lists of union barber shops printed on celluloid tablets, which all union men could carry in their vest pockets.

Delegate Richartz went on to say that his union had tried to enforce the Sunday law requiring barber shops to close on Sunday after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, but that the police would not enforce the law and that Chief Devery himself got shaved on Sunday.

Delegate Bolton of the Stereotypers thanked the Central Federated Union for the aid it had given Typographical Union No. 6 in its parade on Saturday evening. Then he said, in regard to a complaint which had been made against Big Six's meeting in Teutonia Hall, because non-union waiters were employed and non-union cigars sold there, that he and members of Big Six had questioned the proprietor. The latter, continued Bolton, had shown them the union cigars in his cases and said that he employed some union waiters, too, but he found that some of them were dishonest. The proprietor also said that Delegate Samuel Prince was angry because he did not buy all of his cigars from him.

Chairman Prince became indignant at that remark, and said that the statements which the proprietor of Teutonia Hall had made to him and a committee of the Central Federated Union were different from those made to Delegate Bolton. He had told the Central Federated Union committee that the printers only held meetings there, and not balls, and that he would not hire union men.

Mr. Prince continued: "He will give union men union cigars, and to others scab cigars. I do not care whether he buys cigars of me or not."

"Then you are a manufacturer?" asked Delegate De Greef.

"I am," replied Mr. Prince.

"I thank you for telling me. I'll see about it," said De Greef.

Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers said that Mr. Prince employed only one workman, and under the rules of the International Cigarmakers' Union a union workman who became a small manufacturer was allowed to retain his membership.

Delegate De Greef, however, seemed inclined to vent some of his spleen against the cigarmakers, and asked why the Cigarmakers' Union allowed its members to work in the same factories with non-union men. That, he said, was inconsistent with trades union principles.

Delegate Brown became nettled and said: "If organized labor were to stand by us and not smoke scab cigars we could unionize every cigar factory in the country. We have 4,400 union men in this city, and we give every one who is out of work $3 a week, and we also pay a sick benefit of $5 a week. There are about 10,000 cigarmakers in this city, and if we were to order strikes against the non-union men we would not be able to do all the benefit work that we do. Besides many of the non-union men went out with us when we struck against a reduction of wages. There is a difference between non-union men and scabs who take union men's places."

Here Delegate E. F. Farrell of the Concord Labor Club, who is also a School Commissioner, came in and announced that Big Six had decided to look for another hall to meet in and had decided to fine every member who should be caught smoking non-union cigars $5. Applause followed this information, and the acrimonious discussion was discontinued.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers then suggested that the Central Federated Union should place itself on record in protesting against the proposed job of the politicians to give the Ramapo Water Company a contract involving many millions of dollars for water. There was, he said, to be a hearing in the matter on Wednesday, and he moved that a committee be appointed to go before the authorities and protest in behalf of the Central Federated Union against any system that gives contracts to corporations to supply the city with water. The city should do that itself.

The motion was adopted unanimously, and Delegates McVey, Daly, Pallas, Farrell, and Henry were appointed as the committee.

Delegate Pallas of the pattern makers presented a communication from Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 4, which stated that at a recent meeting of that organization a resolution had been passed to the effect that labor organizations should be asked to extend courtesy to its members when they showed their union cards.

Delegate Newberg of the Druggists' League asked that none but members of that union be recognized or allowed to take any notes in that hall or at any other labor meeting.

Delegate E. F. Farrell asked that the communication be withdrawn for the present, because if unions were to exclude non-union reporters they would be simply informing the employers who were and who were not union men. The union men were simply struggling to strengthen their organization.

"The only courtesy that can be extended to union reporters is to allow them to attend labor meetings," observed Delegate Daly. "The design is to exclude non-union reporters."

"Let us write to the Secretary of the Newspaper Men's Union and ask them what is meant by courtesy and what is best for their organization," suggested Delegate Farrell.

A union reporter who was present was called upon to explain and he said that the object was not to exclude individual reporters, but simply a wholesale corporation.

Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that he knew several reporters who for many years were in sympathy with labor, although in several big strikes they could not write as they wished on account of the policy of the papers that they worked upon.

Delegate Daly offered an amendment that all affiliated unions be requested not to give news to reporters who could not show union cards. The delegates seemed to agree with the proposition.

AGAINST LABOR TYRANNY.

Building Trades Section of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union Establishes a New Departure.

The Building Trades Section of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union has made a new departure in trades union practice, and has begun a warfare against what it calls trades union intolerance. It holds that it is trades union tyranny for one union to assume that the members of another union, who belong to the same trade, are not bona fide union men, and order strikes against them, and says that such practices, if persisted in, will eventually disrupt trades unions.

This Building Trades Section became organized as a consequence of a fight between the Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The Board accused the Central Labor Union of admitting unions composed of delinquent members of other unions. Some of these delinquent members were men who went to work during strikes to prevent their families from starving. For doing this their unions imposed on them excessive fines, which it was impossible for them to pay. Strikes were ordered against them in all places where they were able to secure work, and so they eventually organized unions of their own and joined the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The Board of Walking Delegates carried the fight against them into the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the latter organized a Building Trades Section as the result of this fight.

This Building Trades Section has prepared a circular addressed to all contractors and other employers in Brooklyn, in which it says:

"This body is opposed to exorbitant initiation fees and strikes and dissensions between trades unions, which, while denouncing capitalists and trusts because they raise prices and reduce wages, create a greater evil in the form of a labor trust, and by that means endeavor to prevent artisans not identified with them from even obtaining a day's work. This body is in favor of recognizing as a union man any one who carries a union card and abides by union rules."

DIAMOND ROBBERY IN YONKERS.

Thieves Take Jewels from Bureau Drawer, but Disturb Nothing Else.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug 20.—During the firemen's parade on Friday afternoon a diamond robbery, in which about $3,500 worth of jewelry was obtained, was committed. The loser was Mrs. Herbert Alden, whose husband is an engineer employed at the Jerome Park Reservoir. He lives at 147 Warburton Avenue.

Mrs. Alden left the house Friday just after noon, locking the front door, but no other, as she had ordered the servants to remain at home and not to leave during her absence. The servants, both colored girls, say they disobeyed their mistress, and after she departed they also went out, and, after seeing the parade, hurried home and were about their work when Mrs. Alden returned. They say they left a side door open.

Mrs. Alden missed her jewelry between 5 and 6 o'clock, when, on visiting her room, she found her bureau drawer open. She found that the box in which she kept her jewelry had been forced open and the contents taken. Nothing else in the house had been disturbed. Even the other articles in the drawer had not been moved more than was needful to draw the box from beneath them.

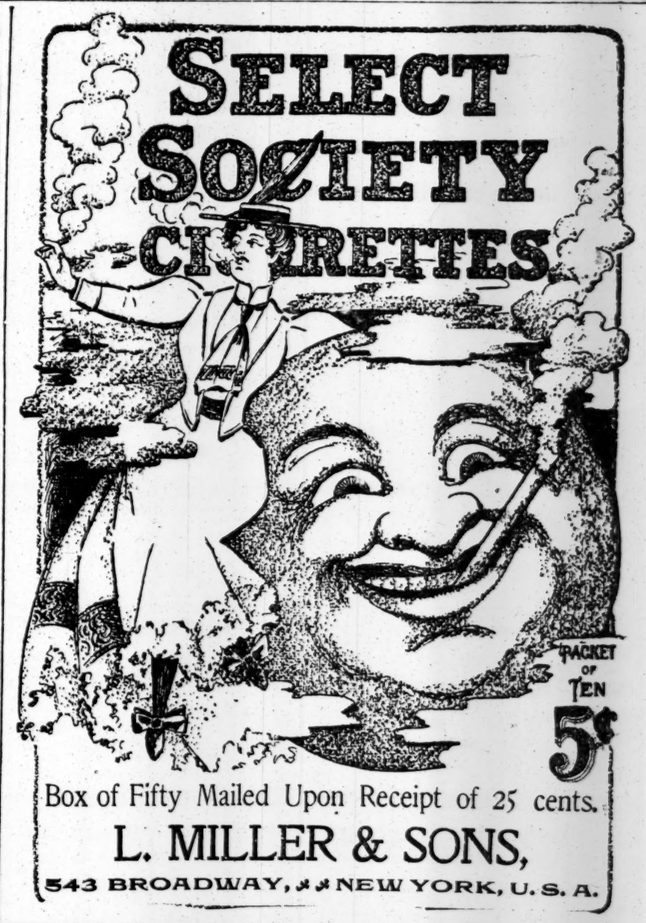
The fact that the thief did no searching leads the police to believe the person who stole the jewels was perfectly familiar with the habits of Mrs. Alden. A man is under suspicion, but only because he knew the jewel box was kept in the bureau drawer. The articles taken included a diamond brooch worth $2,500, a diamond crescent worth $500, and a gold hunting case watch worth $150.

Boy Kills Another in Missouri.

MARYSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 20.—Albert Anderson, aged twenty-one, was instantly killed near Allison to-day by Thomas Downing, aged seventeen. Two weeks ago the boys quarreled. To-day Anderson was riding past Downing's home on horseback and met him walking on the road. Words passed between Downing and Anderson, and the latter dismounted, threatening to whip the former with a large whip he carried. Downing picked up a heavy piece of rock and threw it at Anderson, whom it struck in the right temple. Anderson fell to the ground, dying instantly.

A Lawyer Drowns in Sylvan Lake.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Wallace Sheldon, a young lawyer of Millerton, was drowned in Sylvan Lake, in the interior of Dutchess County, to-day. Sheldon was visiting a party of young lawyers from Poughkeepsie who are in camp on the shore of the lake. He was bathing in deep water and, not being a good swimmer, was holding fast to a rowboat, when the boat got away from him, and before help could reach him he was drowned.



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L. MILLER & SONS,
543 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:16	Sun sets	6:50
Moon rises	...		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:27	Gov. Isl'd	7:51
H. Gate	9:47		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:48	Gov. Isl'd	8:11
H. Gate	10:07		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hermes, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

Athos, Colon	.....	1:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco	7:00 A. M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton

The Wanamaker Store.

Five Hundred Styles in Outing Hats

FOR Fall, 1899, and a showing unique in mercantile annals. It is the largest showing in its line that has ever been attempted or has ever been found possible. In the quality of the goods and the novelty and exclusiveness of its styles this exposition has not only never had a precedent but has never had an *approach.*

It is a forerunner of the great Fall Millinery Opening, but has an importance all its own. The United States is an out-of-door nation. Fall is prominently the out-of-door season, and this Fall pre-eminently such. That is what the bicycle, golf, the automobile and the Cup races will unite in effecting.

Here are the hats for the season, and more of them and prettier ones and more "different" ones than you have ever seen. A point of interest is that Paris loses her first place in this showing, and London sends the most styles. Paris is next, especially with the automobile shades, and New York admires, copies and improves on both.

We show more than *five hundred styles;*—not merely 500 hats, but 500 *styles.* And this showing is in advance of Regent Street and the Rue de la Paix. None of your friends in London or Paris can see what you can see here to-day. We are two weeks ahead of our teachers.

The New Silks And still they come, each day in greater numbers and more beauty. Rolls and rolls of exquisite new shades in original, seductive designs. Rich quality from first to last. All little priced for their rare value, and some alluring bargains. One day's triumphal entry:

$1 a yard—Peau de Sole and Satin Duchesse in solid colors; brand-new shadings.
$3.50 to $5.50 a yard—Printed Satin Antiques in pastel colorings.

And a bargain:

Black Silks; nine new designs in Travers Cloths; guaranteed to give good wear; especially adapted for entire costumes.

95c. a Yard

Odds and ends of Japanese stripes, 15c a yard. Rotunda.

Women's Skirts and Girls' Dresses You don't have to be told that thunder is noisy, that grass is green, and sunlight luminous; you don't have to be told that these goods at these prices are bargains infrequent and enthusiastic:

SKIRTS
$1, were up to $4.50—Pique and duck, trimmed beautifully.
$1.50, were up to $7.50—Pique, burlap and denim; stylish and elaborate.
$2, were up to $8—Heavily trimmed piques. And $3 for skirts that were $12.
GIRLS' DRESSES
$1.50, were up to $5.50—Lawn and dimity; guimpe styles mainly; and sailor suits of duck and pique; 4 to 12 years.
$2.50, were up to $12—Organdie and fancy gingham, and piques in sailor, reefer and guimpe styles. 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Kid Gloves, 50c. a Pair This is a gathering of imperfect gloves,—so declared by the head of the stock, but in many of the gloves only he can tell where the fault lies. Some have been tried on, a few an irregular seam or an almost unfindable blemish of one sort or another. None looks any worse than a glove that's been worn once. There are $1.50 qualities in this lot, and other sorts that are selling regularly at 75c., $1 and $1.25. Plenty of the Princess May—you know how good they are. Various shades and black.

Tenth street.

Silk Waists, A Clearing All the pretty taffetas to depart with great price changes. Some few because they show slight marks of handling, but most of them for no reason save the arrival of their Fall successors. Stylish, well-made, in good shape, in varied patterns, in correct colors, of course. And cheaper than ever before:

$2—Solid colored satin; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke backs; were $5.
$3.50—White corded or polka dot taffetas; full fronts; some with fine plaits back and front; detachable plaited collar; were $6.50.
$5—Solid colored taffetas, some striped; others with white yokes; all corded or plaited; shaped perfectly; were $6.50, $8.50, $9.50 and $10.50.

Second floor.

Another Fall Sacrifice—White Lawn Wrappers In clearing time we show no mercy even to our best; all are ruthlessly sacrificed to make way for the coming season. These wrappers, for instance, will be pretty any year,—fine, soft, trimmed in plaits, embroidery, lace or ribbons. Styles that are perennial. And reductions are about half:

The $1.75 kind for $1 The $5 kind for $2.50
The $3.75 kind for $2 The $7.50 kind for $3.75
The $8.50 kind for $4.25

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Wrappers Flannelette wrappers, just warm enough for Autumn comfort. Trim, pretty effects combined with solid comfort. Lined to the waist, trimmed tastefully, and cut with graceful, flowing skirts. Moderate prices follow:

$1.75—Dark blue with white polka dots; square yoke front, plaited back; bretelles, yoke, collar and sleeves braid trimmed.
$2—Neat stripes; square yoke back and front; full front; plaited back; bretelles, collar and yoke trimmed with satin ribbon.
$2.75—Black with white polka dots; full front; Watteau back; collars, sleeves and fancy revers trimmed with braid and satin ribbon. Others, more elaborate, up to $3.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Tumblers, Cups and Saucers Half Price A large lot of the first has just come in—an advantageous purchase. They are fine, thin-blown tumblers, plain and banded, and the qualities that sell regularly at 50c. and 60c. doz. To-day the plain ones are 25c., banded 30c.

There's also been another shipment of Austrian cups and saucers, of the kind that were so eagerly sought recently. They are prettily decorated with flowers and gold, and 10c. each is only half their value.

Main floor, Ninth street.

Fall Styles—First Lessons

Here is a representative showing of the Fall styles in costumes and jackets. It is one that you will wish to see for its instructive value, if for no other reason.

The elegance and beauty of these productions need no emphasis here. It is a Wanamaker collection, and it speaks for itself better than any advertiser can speak for it.

The garments are from leading designers in New York, London and Paris. The full showing of Parisian productions is not yet, but the Paris dictation is dominant in all the garments of all the makers, of course.

We show, among others:—

The Princess Gown,—the accepted thing for Fall dresses, in its latest adaptations and effects.
The Auteuil Costume, distinctively Parisian, and a forerunner of a sweeping fashion.
The Longchamps coat,—the full length style that is forcing itself into prominence.
The Box Jacket, essentially a Fall style,—loose everywhere except at the hips.
The Three-quarter Driving Coat.
The "MacPherson" a London idea; a cape coat, three-quarter length.
The new Capes, in several forms.
And the new Tailor-made Suits, at prices from $10 upward.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Dress Lengths of Autumn Fabrics
At Wonderfully Little Prices

There's an accumulation here of about 600 dress patterns—6 to 8 yards each, all in pretty, dark colorings and attractive styles. Most of these goods were made for last Fall. However, they're not the less desirable on that account, for the productions for the coming season are very similar. This collection is marked wonderfully low in price, only because incoming goods claim the space they occupy. Here's a list of the kinds, prices and values:—

Silk-and-wool Fancy Suitings, 25c. yd. $1 kind.
Figured Novelties, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Check Suiting, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting, 37½c. $1 kind.
French Granites, 37½c. yd. 75c. kind.
Corded Velours, 37½c. yd. $1 kind.
Silk-and-wool Bayadere Suiting, 50c. yd. $1.50 kind.
Two-toned Suiting, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Fancy Cheviots, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Silk-and-wool Velours, 50c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Two-toned Poplins, 50c. yd. $1 kind.
Fancy Cheviots, 60c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Granite Cheviots, 60c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Whipcord Covert Cloths, 75c. yd. $1.25 kind.
Granite Mixtures, 75c. yd. $1.25 kind.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Shoe Knowledge
For the Strangers Within Our Gates

If you pass through New York without coming here, you pass, among many other things, the chance of getting the best shoe bargains to be found anywhere in this country.

Wherever you may live you probably know all about our Main Floor Shoe Store, for that is known wherever Uncle Sam's mails reach. But the Fifth Floor Shoe Store, the home of the phenomenon and haunt of the unusual in shoe bargains, is well known only to metropolitan people.

You can select there from about eighteen thousand pairs of shoes for men, women and children, and you'll not find a regular price in the whole assortment. If you buy there, you will find when you finish that one-half and two-thirds of your shoe-money remains unspent.

Here's an example or two, or three:—

Men's Shoes, $2
Black calfskin with soles welted and stitched; toes and weight correct; value $3 and $3.50.

Women's Shoes, $1.40
Kidskin—none but worthy qualities admitted; various shapes and styles in either black, brown, and tan; the average value would be, say, $2.50, though duplicates of many of the black shoes are being sold now elsewhere for $3.

Boys' Tan Titan Calf Shoes, $1.50
The fine novelty tan leather that looks well and wears well; solid oak leather soles and full round toes with tips; sizes 2½ to 5½; the smaller sizes are $1.25.

Fourth Week of the August Furniture Sale

In the twenty-odd announcements of the really remarkable values offered in this sale of furniture there has been none more interesting than this. Not odd lots these, but all in good supply, and the savings to be made are large enough to make inspection a matter of duty.

There are 100 Couches at $16—they're the regular $22 kind.
Also 100 Morris Chairs at $3. The chair that usually brings $4.50.
And 100 Morris Chairs at $5, that would be only reasonable at $7.50.

PARLOR SUITS—All upholstered in silk damasks. You may choose from 26 patterns.
$20, regularly $41—Mahogany finished; inlaid.
$22.50, regularly $45—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$22.50, regularly $45—Solid mahogany, 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$30, regularly $60—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with wood marqueteries.
$30, regularly $60—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with wood marqueteries.
$32.50, formerly $65—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy marqueteries.
$37.50, regularly $75—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces; inlaid frames.
$42.50, regularly $85—Mahogany finished; 5 pieces; frames inlaid with fancy wood lines.

Fourth floor.

Club Vellum Note Paper This is an immensely popular social correspondence paper, and you'd be greatly surprised to know of the large quantities disposed of here. It's a really excellent grade, of thick, strong texture, and is shown in 3 sizes, cream tint. 10c. a pound, which contains 80 to 100 sheets, according to size. The envelopes are 15c. a hundred.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Pens and Pencils Of Pearl, Ivory And Gold Most surprisingly cheap. We became owners of a large assortment of these new, perfect, beautiful goods at an almost ridiculous figure. Pens and penholders, pencils and toothpicks, at 50c. to $1.75,—prices that are not more than a third regular—in many instances even less than that.

Tenth street.

Leather Another main aisle table of bags and pocketbooks. Thanks for the applause. We expected it. These goods are like former offerings,—best leather in latest styles. The little prices do not come through cheap workmanship. Every piece is delicately finished. Behold:—

Real seal chatelaine bag; full size; outside pocket; leather lined; leather carved frame; usually $1; now 75c.
Real seal combination pocket-books, with sterling corners, 45c.
Combination pocket-books, with extra opening for the handkerchief, 45c.

Main Aisle.

Women's Fine All-Silk Umbrellas $2.50 Each Most of these are $4.50 values, a few were intended to sell at only $4, and a fair sprinkling throughout the lot are umbrellas that can't be duplicated for less than $5. Only 200 in all, and your choice will cost but $2.50.

They are all of pure black silk, close-rolling with case and tassel to match; 16 styles of handles, comprising natural wood, plain and with various silver designs; ivory and silver, in elaborate styles.

Main aisle, Broadway.

For Renaissance Fancy Work Bargains to set the needles flying. All-linen rings in all sizes, for delicate or striking patterns. And best linen Renaissance braid, in full assortment. The rings,—less than it would cost to import them,—3c. a dozen, 20c. a hundred. And 25c. buys 36 yards of braid.

Main Aisle.

Of Silver and Cut Glass Toilet table and desk fittings, just right for birthday gifts. Fine Bohemian cut glass with sterling silver mountings. A delicacy and beauty that are not ordinary. Timely just now when library and boudoir are being replenished. And yet prices are half.

Salve Jars, 75c. and 85c.
Hair Pin Bottles, 75c.
Mucilage Pots, 75c.
Lavender Salt Bottles, 75c., $1 and $1.50.
Vinaigrettes, 75c.
Ink Stands, 75c., $1.
Puff Boxes, $1.50.

Tenth St. Aisle.

Looking for Linen News? Here it is. Reduced prices on several lots of excellent goods. We say "reduced," but please remember that the prices were originally low. Linens are always marked moderately here. Now note how much may be saved on absolutely reliable linens:

42c. yd.—Grass bleached Austrian table linen; 2 yds. wide; soft finish; floral patterns; good value at 55c. yd.
$1.50 each—Bleached Scotch damask table cloths; 2 yds. long; regularly $2.
$2 each—Bleached Scotch damask table cloths; 2½ yds. long; regularly $2.50.
$2.25 doz.—Bleached dinner napkins to match above; 24 in.; regularly $2.75.
75c. doz.—Grass bleached Austrian table napkins; 20 in.; formerly sold at $1.25.
$1 doz.—200 dozen German fringed all-linen fruit napkins; assorted colors; 16 and 18 in.; this quality sells usually at $1.50 to $2 doz.
12½c. each—Another lot of German fringed all-linen doylies, in solid colors, blue, pink, gold and salmon; 20x24 and 22x24 in.; 35c. to 45c. each are usual prices.
12½c. each—50 doz. bleached Turkish bath towels; all cotton; large size; heavy fringed ends; regularly 18c.
20c. each—Good, serviceable chamber towels; two lots. First, 140 dozen bleached German huckaback; colored and plain white borders; 22x40 in.; hemmed ends. Second, 110 dozen bleached German fancy weave; 20x40 in.; hemstitched ends. Both kinds are regularly 25c.

Fourth avenue.

Notions—A Provisional Store There are entirely too many good things for the Notion Store proper, so you'll find all mentioned below on special tables,—Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street. Look through the entire list and note prices, bearing in mind this fact: Trash can't possibly get into our Notion Store. Everything must be good—absolutely trustworthy:

Rubber Lined Dress Shields, No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Light-weight Dress Shields, No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.
Stockinet Dress Shields, sizes 1 and 2, 5c. pair.
Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 5-yd. piece, 10c.
Brush Edge Skirt Binding, black, 4-yd. piece, 10c.
Women's Side Garters, black and white; 7c. pair.
Women's Silk Side Garters, fancy colors, 10c. pair.
Women's Frilled Side Garters, fancy colors; 10c. pair.
Women's Fancy Frilled Round Garters, with bows and buckles, 10c. pair.
Garter Lengths, fancy colored silk-faced elastic, 5c.
Men's Silk Garters, fancy colors, 15c. pair.
Men's Cotton Garters, fancy colors, 5c. pair.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4-4, 5-4; 4c. a doz.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 1 yd. long, 2c. pair.
Corset Laces, white cotton, 2 yds. long, 3c. doz.
Corset Clasps, white muslin covered, 13 in., 3c.
Safety Pin Book, 2 doz. pins, assorted sizes, 5c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c. each.
Cotton Tape, white, Nos. 8 and 10, 1c. roll.
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c. each.
Aluminum Thimbles, box of 1 doz., assorted sizes, 6c.
Cabinet of Assorted Hair Pins, 8c.
Box of 150 Assorted Hair Pins, 4c.
Colored Head Toilet Pins, 2c. paper.
Bundle of Hair Pins, 12 papers, waved or straight, 4c.
English Pins, paper of 400 pins, 3c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, card of 2 doz., 1c.
Needle Books, containing assorted needles, 3c.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Kid Hair Curlers, 3½, 4, 4¼ in., 4c. doz.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street, Main floor.

For Men and Boys Washable suits and trousers. Your approval is the final test of merit. All Summer the popularity of these goods never abated,—that's why we praise them so confidently. They were twice, even four times as much then as now. They'll be fashionable all next Summer; and this one has more warm days in store. Reductions uncompromising:

FOR MEN
$2.50 each—Men's linen suits; were up to $10.
$1 each—Linen trousers; odd sizes; were up to $4.
FOR BOYS
$1 each—Washable sailor suits; white duck, galatea, striped and plain linens; were up to $2.25
25c. each—Knee trousers of wash fabrics; 35c. and 50c. values.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Selected Fiction 50c. Vol. Copyrighted books, published recently. The best-known authors of the day are represented in the list below. A few months ago these books brought 90c. to $1.10. About 30 titles, among which will be found:

The Adventures of Francois. S. Weir Mitchell.
Omar, the Tentmaker. Nathan Haskell Dole.
Cruise of the Cachelot. Frank Bullen.
The Way of Fire. Helen B. Maxwell.
Grace O'Malley. Robert Machray.
A Sister to Evangeline. Chas. G. D. Roberts.
The Forest Lovers. Maurice Hewlett.
Dumb-Foxglove and Other Stories. Anna Trumbull Slosson.
John Splendid. Neil Munro.
Sorrows of Satan. Marie Corelli.
An Index Finger. Jules Abrojal.
The Manxman. Hall Caine.
Prisoner of Zenda. Anthony Hope.
Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow. Jerome K. Jerome.
Imported Bridegroom and Other Stories. Abraham Cohan.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Table Service In Heavy Plate If it be worth our tale and your attention it must be best plate that wears, best patterns that attract, best prices that mean fullest value. It is well worth the telling and hearing. All items of table service, old sorts and novelties. These prices, with a few representative reductions:

Tea Spoons, $1.50 doz.; regularly $2.25.
Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.; regularly $1.50.
Sugar Sifters, plain bowl, 40c.; regularly 50c.; gilt bowl, 60c.; regularly 75c.
Ice Cream Spoons, plain bowls, $2.75 doz.; gilt bowls, $3.75 doz.
Ice Cream Forks, plain tines, $4 doz; regularly $5.
Horse Radish Spoons, 30c.; regularly 40c.
Ice Cream Soda Spoons, $1.50 doz.; regularly $2.
Grape Scissors, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Individual Salad Forks, gilt tines; set of 6, $3.
Pickle Forks, 20c.; regularly 50c.
Soda Glass Holders, 50c.; were 75c.

Basement, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

PHILIPPINE ARMY PLANS

Officers Say Armies Should Start from Different Points.

TO DESTROY FILIPINO FORCES

Entire Railway Could Be Taken and Insurgents Separated Into Divisions—Where the Troops Are.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The map of the Philippines, and especially of that portion of the Island of Luzon north and south of Manila, which has been prepared for the use of Secretary Root, may assume a more important part in the coming campaign than has been given it heretofore. Secretary Root has not only ascertained where the United States troops are located, and has them nicely marked off on the map, but he has also taken into consideration such information as can be obtained relative to the population of the adjacent country, the kind of people, and their disposition toward the United States. The Secretary has also been studying the lines of transportation and learning what he can of the geography of the country.

It is believed that more than one army can operate to advantage in the Philippines, and the suggestion has been made by some army officers that an army should start from different points and operate in such a manner as to distract and destroy the Filipino forces. At present the United States forces do not occupy the line of railway half way to Lingayen, on the gulf of the same name. It has been suggested that if one force were to start from Lingayen and move south at the same time that another were moving north, there would be a very great probability of soon securing the entire railway for the use of the army, and the insurgents would be separated into divisions east and west by the railroad, as they are now divided into northern and southern bands.

Between Angeles and Lingayen is Tarlac, a town of considerable size, and situated in a province where the natives are said not to be unfriendly to the United States. If this province could be occupied it might be of great advantage to the Government.

While these are now merely suggestions, it may be that when the army in the Philippines consists of 60,000 men instead of about 20,000 or 25,000, it will be possible to have four or more armies operating, instead of two, as during the last campaign.

The location of the troops, as marked by pins on the map prepared for Secretary Root, show the places occupied as follows:

North of Manila, under Gen. MacArthur—A point above Angeles, (Gen. Wheaton,) Angeles, Porac, Calulet, Sta. Rita, San Fernando, (MacArthur,) Batis, Candaba, San Luis, Calumpit, Malolos, Quinga, Baluig, Bustos, Guinguinto, and Bigaa.

South of Manila—Imus, (Lawton's headquarters,) Ningting-Iupa, Cavite, Bacoor, Talaba, Paranaque, Taguig, Pasig, Mariquina, and points adjacent around the aqueduct, and pumping station, Taytay, Antipolo, Morong, and Calamba, the furthest point south, and which has no communication by land.

AUTONOMY FOR FILIPINOS.

London Paper Says Dewey Thinks This the Way to Settle Troubles.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Naples correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs the substance of an interview he had with Admiral Dawey there during the Admiral's recent visit.

Admiral Dewey said he believed the Philippine question would shortly be solved. In his judgment the inhabitants were capable of self-government, and the only way to settle the insurrection and to insure prosperity was to concede it to them. He declared that he was never in favor of violence toward the Filipinos, and remarked that, after autonomy had been conceded, annexation might be talked of.

When asked whether a conflict between Germany and the United States over the Philippines were possible, Admiral Dewey replied, according to the correspondents: "It is impossible to foresee the unforeseeable."

FIGHTING NEAR ANGELES.

One American Lieutenant Killed, One Wounded—Nineteen Filipinos Killed in Another Encounter.

MANILA, Aug. 20.—One Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry was killed and another seriously wounded while reconnoitering last evening north of Angeles.

The Americans encountered a large force of insurgents and drove them from their positions.

Lieut. Cole of the Sixth Infantry, with 80 men, encountered 100 insurgents intrenched in the mountains of the Island of Negros and routed them after an hour and a half of severe fighting.

The Americans had three men slightly wounded. Nineteen dead insurgents were counted in the trenches.

Six rifles and a quantity of reserve ammunition were captured.

The insurgents recently cut the cable in Laguna de Bay, leading to Calamba, on the south shore of the lake, but the break has been repaired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following dispatches announcing engagements with the Philippine insurgents were received at the War Department to-day:

Manila, Aug. 20, 1899.

Lieut. Cole, Sixth Infantry, eighty men, attacked and routed 100 of the enemy intrenched at Tibuan, Negros Mountains, having three men slightly wounded. Enemy left in intrenchments nineteen dead, six rifles, all reserve ammunition. Supposed to be armed Tagalos, who a few days since crossed from Panay in small boats. OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 19, 1899.

First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry, instantly killed, and First Lieut. Willis Uline, same regiment, severely wounded yesterday in attack on insurgents, vicinity Angeles, by two companies Twelfth Infantry; no other casualties; enemy routed. OTIS.

First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, mentioned in the above dispatch, was born in Texas and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1897 and assigned as Second Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry. During the war with Spain he was Major of the Third Texas Volunteer Infantry.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Otis cables to the War Department the following deaths since last report: Comley Feed, A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, phthisis: 14th, Allie W. Lord, E. Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; 15th, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, I, Ninth Infantry, acute dysentery; 15th, John Smith, K, First Washington; 17th, William K. Harrison, K, Thirteenth Infantry; 18th, John H. Dunn, D, Fourth Infantry, abscess of liver; 19th, Adolph M. Kreitzer, F, Sixth Artillery, general arterial sclerosis; 17th, Frank C. Millie, K, Twenty-first Infantry.

DR. WARNE UNDER ARREST.

Col. Frost of Dakota Volunteers Retaliates for Charges Made.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 20.—Senator Pettigrew is in receipt of a cablegram dated at Nagasaki, Japan, from Dr. R. C. Warne, Major and Surgeon of the First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers, which says: "Arrested by Frost for published letter."

This is the culmination of the charges of selfishness made by Warne against Col. Alfred S. Frost of the South Dakota regiment, in a letter published here last month. Whether or not Col. Frost and Dr. Warne will continue with the regiment to San Francisco or return to Manila is not indicated by the cablegram.

SCHURMAN ON THE PHILIPPINES

Says the Rebellion Was Caused by Tyranny of Religious Orders and Judicial Corruption.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Commissioner to the Philippines, arrived in Chicago to-day from the islands, of which he has just completed a six months' study at the instance of President McKinley. He left to-night for his home in Ithaca, N. Y., and will report to the President as soon as a meeting can be arranged. In an interview he said:

"So far as the results of my official negotiations with the representatives of Aguinaldo or other Filipino officials are concerned, I am not at liberty to talk till I have made my report to the President. Concerning the islands in general, however, there is much to be told. In my opinion the rebellion, the last of which we are trying to suppress, was due in the first place to several causes, the principal of which were the tyranny of some of the religious orders, the exercise of arbitrary power by the Governors General, and the delay and corruption of justice.

"The leaders of the rebellion tell their followers the most astounding tales of the Americans, and the common people believe that the priests under American rule would subject them to the same tyranny. That the American Army killed priests or otherwise maltreated churchmen or Church property is, I believe, utterly without foundation.

"Aguinaldo is believed in the islands to be honest, and I think that he is acting honestly in money matters, but whether from moral or political reasons I would not say. While I do not care to discuss the real motives behind the rebellion at this time, I will say that if it were suppressed there would be many prominent native officials out of an occupation."

Mr. Schurman declined to answer the question whether he had been the subject of any anti-imperialist communications, saying that on that question, or any which touched it even indirectly, he would not speak. He also declined to give an opinion on the length of time it would take to suppress the rebellion. When asked if he considered the retention of the Philippines good policy on the part of this country, Mr. Schurman said that the resources of the islands were great, but that he must decline to commit himself on the subject of making them a part of this country.

Twenty-sixth Ordered to Manila.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Orders have been received at Plattsburg Barracks for the Twenty-sixth Regiment to prepare to leave for Manila within a week. The regiment will probably go from here to Boston, and thence across the continent to San Francisco, where they will embark on board transports for the Philippines.

HARRISON HAS YELLOW FEVER.

Inspector General Critically Ill at Cristo, Near Santiago—Taken Down Three Days Ago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 20.—Major Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, is critically ill with the yellow fever. The disease has been progressing for three days, although it was not pronounced yellow fever until this afternoon. The case is the first to occur at Cristo, where headquarters was removed last month to escape infection.

Of late the quarantine rules have been relaxed, owing to the absence of new cases in the city; and the officers have been in the habit of coming to Santiago daily, returning to headquarters at night.

Major Harrison has been isolated, but was not brought to the yellow fever hospital.

Russell B. Harrison, the son of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, was appointed Inspector General, with the rank of Major, by President McKinley on May 12, 1898.

CUBAN EDITORS REPENT.

Reconcentrado Publishers Ask for a Chance to Reform.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—El Heraldo to-day publishes a letter sent to Mayor Lacoste by the editor and assistant editor, Ricardo Arnauto and Augustin Cervantes, of the recently suppressed Reconcentrado, acknowledging that their conduct of that journal was criminal and asking to be given an opportunity to reform. The letter says:

"In order that we may rid ourselves of the stigma of criminals and fugitives from justice, we offer to bind ourselves not to publish a newspaper in Havana of any kind, not to insult any authority, and not to disturb public order. We offer to undertake to live quietly and honestly as good citizens. We hope you will give us this chance and suspend the order of arrest against us so long as we do not break our pledges."

This letter was addressed to the Mayor while the writers were yet in hiding and avoiding arrest. The Mayor says it was entirely voluntary, and that they were given the opportunity desired, largely because it was not desirable that such objectionable evidence as would inevitably be given at the trial should be published.

La Lucha, referring to the subject, says: "Señor Lanuza, the Secretary of Justice, was to blame for the Reconcentrado scandal. He ought to have interfered long before it became necessary for the military authorities to intervene in the public interests, but the fact is that he was overcome with fear at the mere thought of taking judicial action against the Reconcentrado."

NO BATTLESHIP MAHAN.

Captain Says Report One Is to be Named for Him Is Absurd.

Special to The New York Times.

QUOGUE, L. I., Aug. 20.—The persistent rumor that has gained currency of late that a new battleship is to be named after Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the naval strategist who returned yesterday from Europe, is evidently without foundation. Capt. Mahan, when seen at his cottage here to-day, said:

"This idea is too ridiculous to be given a moment's serious consideration. Why a battleship should be named after me is more than I understand. When the name of Admiral Farragut was only given to a torpedo boat, surely mine would never be attached to a battleship.

North Atlantic Squadron Movements.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Thursday morning next the North Atlantic Squadron will leave Newport for fleet manoeuvres outside, and will return on the 30th inst., again leaving on the next evening or the one thereafter for Philadelphia. The squadron will return to Newport shortly after Sept. 5. A number of the junior officers of the fleet have been detached and ordered to the Scorpion.

Elizabeth Coal Dock Collapses.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—The pier known as No. 4 of the J. B. Norton Coal Company's outfit collapsed this afternoon, carrying down the trestle above it and four gondola cars and several small coal cars. The dock was an old one, and, it is said, began to collapse at the outer end and fell to pieces under the heavy weight of coal on the trestle. The cars and the coal were dumped into the bay.

Killed by an Express Train.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 20.—James Fowler, thirty-nine years of age, an employe of the United States Express Company, living at Hoboken, was killed last night at Highlands of Navesink. He started from Hoboken last evening to visit his wife, who is at the home of his father here. He stopped at Highlands of Navesink for some reason, and waited over a train. He was late in reaching the station, and ran across the tracks in front of what he supposed was a slow train, but which was an express. He was hit and instantly killed.

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

POLICE STOP TRACK LAYING.

Jersey City Land in Dispute with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Police Captain Cody of the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, was informed at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was laying tracks across the foot of Bay Street, to connect its freight yard at that point with the new piers it is building south of Bay Street.

Capt. Cody at once ordered out the reserves and proceeded to the scene. He was told by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials that the tracks were only being laid temporarily and that the work was being done under a permit granted by Commissioner James S. Nolan of the Street and Water Board. The foreman showed the permit, but Capt. Cody was not satisfied. He compelled the men to stop work and sent the patrol wagon to bring Commissioner Nolan to the scene. He arrived shortly after 3 o'clock, and confirmed the statement of the railroad officials. The police were at once withdrawn and the work was completed.

The company claims the land along the river front from its station at Exchange Place to the foot of Seventh Street, east of Henderson Street, that area having once been Harsimus Cove. In 1870 the company bought the riparian rights from the State, the bargain being sealed by a legislative grant, in consideration of $500,000. The company then filled in the cove, and the land at the foot of Bay Street is part of the property thus acquired. The city claims the right of easement to the river through Bay Street, but the company alleges that the city's right ends at Grove Street, the original eastern boundary, all outside of that being made land. The dispute has not yet reached the courts, but was some time ago referred by the city to its law officers.

The permit given by Commissioner Nolan stipulates that the permission granted to lay temporary tracks shall not prejudice any legal rights the city may have in the premises.

PITTSBURG AND GULF BOYCOTT.

Missouri Pacific Forestalls the Date and Refuses to Deliver Freight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—The first actual hostile move in the boycott on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad was made yesterday, when the Missouri Pacific refused to deliver four cars of freight which were billed to the Gulf Road.

The boycott was not to go into effect until Aug. 29, and to-day's action is taken to mean that the roads fighting the Pittsburg and Gulf intend to force the issue.

No action has been taken by the Pittsburg and Gulf Road to combat the Missouri Pacific's move.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN TRADE.

Baron von Herman Looks for a Settlement of the Meat and Beet Sugar Problems.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Baron von Herman, agricultural expert of the German Embassy, is just back from a two months' visit to Germany, during which period he had opportunity to observe the progress of the meat inspection bill in the Reichstag, and to note the development of the agrarian movement, which is having such a marked influence on German affairs, including the question of exporting German beet sugar to the United States. Baron von Herman talked quite freely on these questions. As to the status of the meat inspection bill, he said:

"The bill was brought before the Reichstag last Spring, but a strong opposition developed among agrarian members on the ground that the Government measures were too friendly to the United States. About that time the Secretary of Agriculture of this country was given authority to exclude such imports as he considered injurious to health. This provision was directed against certain German products, such as toys, which, it was said, might be injurious to health because of the paint on them. At all events, this provision caused a bad feeling in Germany. The committee of the Reichstag reported adversely, and that was equivalent to a refusal to take any action. It is too early to say what the future plans will be, as the Reichstag is adjourned until November and everything is at a standstill through the Summer.

"The agrarian movement," Baron von Herman continued, "is very strong, and is turning its attention to the interests of the agricultural classes of Germany. The sugar question is essentially an agrarian one. Our sugar interests are seriously injured by the tax and countervailing duties in the American tariff law. The system is not right, being a discrimination. In the final analysis it comes down to this simple question: Shall there be a development of the cane industry of uncivilized, semi-barbarous countries, or shall there be a continued use of the sugar products of civilized countries, which are able to buy something in return? Moreover, it should be understood that the German Government derives $30,000,000 from the taxes on the sugar industries of the country, while it pays back as export bounties only about $6,000,000."

On the whole, Baron von Herman seems to think that these pending questions can be solved to the satisfaction of both sides, and that a public understanding of the legislation involved will solve half the difficulty. Both nations, in his judgment, are too far advanced not to see that their interests lie in the development of their already existing trade, and not, as he says, "in building up a Chinese wall against the outside world."

TO STOP BRIDGE DELAYS.

Extra Trolley Wires for Brooklyn Rapid Transit Cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has a new scheme to do away with the frequent delays to travel on the bridge by the breaking of the trolley wire. An extra wire is being strung from each end of the bridge to the centre of the structure on both the north and south roadways. The wire is to be strung only to the end of the up-grade on either roadway, the cars being able to coast down the incline from the middle of the bridge without power.

In case the regular wire breaks, the trolley pole can be transferred to the extra wire, and traffic will not be delayed.

For a Hebrew Sanitarium.

In aid of the Hebrew Sanitarium of Rockaway, the guests of the Cedars arranged a package party, and the auction of the packages, held on Saturday, resulted in a sum amounting to over $200 being raised. The auction was conducted by Joseph Weller of this city, who placed his watch and chain, valued at $250, in one of the packages. The watch and chain were secured by Louis Kalm, who gave them back to Mr. Weller. Another auction is to be held this week, and Mr. Weller has promised to put a large unset diamond in one of the packages.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a leoture on "The Mediterranean," illustrated by stereopticon views, this evening at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission will be free.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Many of the Oarsmen in Training for the Labor Day Regatta.

WHAT THE CREWS ARE DOING

Some Speed Trials by Members of the Various Boat Clubs—Several Mishaps, but None Serious.

A stranger along the banks of the Harlem yesterday would have thought that a regatta was in progress owing to the large number of racing and gayly decorated pleasure craft that dotted its surface. This activity was due to the fact that oarsmen who in training for the Middle States regatta at Philadelphia on Labor Day have been somewhat lax in their work during the week, owing to club outings and local regattas, yesterday, being an ideal day for training, started in with one accord to make up for lost time. In addition to this, there was not a club on the river that did not launch its barges and make trips to various points with every bit of passenger room occupied.

Among the balcony oarsmen the sole topic of conversation was the Middle States regatta, interest in which seems to grow daily, and new crews are constantly being heard from. President James Pilkington of the Middle States Regatta Association, who visited several clubs along "Scullers' Row" in the interests of the regatta, expressed himself as greatly pleased at the outlook. He says the regatta will be one of the most successful ever held in the Middle States, both in quantity and quality of entries. All the local and Philadelphia cracks, including Hedley and Juvenal, will be in one or more races, and it is very likely that Rumohr, the Canadian, who won the association single shell event at the National, will row. The only thing that causes regret is that no senior eight-oared shell crew will be sent from Harlem River clubs.

Several interesting speed trials took place on the river during the day over the regular Harlem River mile straightaway course. Powers brothers, the Nassau Boat Club's junior pair-oared gig crew, are said to have covered the course in 6:30, which is remarkably good time for a crew which has only been in training about a month. The Harlem Rowing Club's single double gig crew, composed of Clarence W. Mase and Joseph W. Maher, who won so handily at the Hoboken regatta Saturday, were on the water twice during the day. They will be entered in the Middle States regatta, but will not have such an easy race to row, as they will be obliged to meet all the Philadelphia crack doubles, one or two of which are rowing in remarkably good form, according to report.

There was a disappointed crowd of members at the First Bohemian Boat Club's house yesterday owing to the fact that the club's senior eight-oared barge crew had not been allowed to row in the invitation senior eight-oared barge event of the Hoboken regatta. The protest was made by the Bloomingdale Boat Club's crew on the ground that the Bohemians were rowing a six-oared barge that had been transformed into an eight.

During the morning there was a lively mile race between three four-oared gig crews of the Lone Star Boat Club. On the start all three crews caught the water together, and at the half there was only half a boat length between the first and second crews. At the finish the boats crossed the line not more than fifteen feet apart, so evenly were they matched. The winning crew was composed of N. Bachman, bow; L. Solomon, No. 2; M. Metzler, 3; E. Baum, stroke, and H. Kelter, coxswain. S. Cramer's crew was second. The first and second crews will row in the club regatta Saturday. During the day a crew made a trip around Manhattan Island in the eight-oared barge Lone Star, while another party made a trip to Bay Ridge in the four-oared gig.

At the Nassau Boat Club's houses the members made good use of both the private and club boats. The eight-oared shell was launched during the afternoon and manned by a crew composed of Welman, bow; McCradder, No. 2; Bacon, 3; Crea, 4; Cox, 5; E. Smith, 6; Osenkop, 7; Cool, stroke, and Pye, coxswain.

There were several upsets during the day, but the occupants of the capsized boats were rescued without difficulty, none the worse for their swim. The Metropolitan Boat Club members had considerable fun teaching M. Murphy, one of the new members, how to row a single gig. He started off remarkably well, but tried to run down one of the abutments of the Park Avenue Bridge and was capsized. He was picked up by a passing Whitehall, and his gig towed ashore and bailed out. On the second trial he reached almost the same spot where his former mishap occurred when he "caught a crab" and went over again. The Nonparells had a crew at College Point as did the Union and Dauntless Clubs.

NO OVERTURES TO "BOB" COOK.

Walter Camp, Home from Abroad, Denies He Tried to Secure Services of Yale's Veteran Coach.

Walter Camp of the Yale Graduate Committee, who went to England with the Yale-Harvard athletic team, that met the Oxford-Cambridge men, returned yesterday on the American Line steamship New York. With him were E. J. Wendell and some of the athletes. It was said recently that one of the objects of Mr. Camp's visit to the other side was to induce "Bob" Cook, Yale's veteran coach, to again take the crew in hand.

Mr. Cook has practically been at the head of Yale boating for a quarter of a century. He severed his connection with the crew after the race in 1898. The trouble which led up to his retirement began in 1893. At that time Yale had a very poor crew, and when Mr. Cook went to New London and took charge of the coaching he insisted upon several changes.

These changes, which included the taking of R. D. Paine, a veteran of two 'Varsity eights out of the shell, were made when the big race was only one week off. The changes were bitterly opposed by some of the younger coaches, but Mr. Cook refused to listen to them. Yale won her race from Harvard by a small margin, but "bad blood" resulted.

In 1896, when Yale was getting her crew ready to go to Henley, the break came. Mr. Cook and the younger coaches parted. In 1897 and 1898 not one of the younger coaches gave the crew any assistance. In those years "Bob" Cook did all the coaching. His great strength as a coach was his finishing off a crew in the last three weeks of its training. In this work Mr. Cook has always been a master.

"Bob" Cook is at present residing at Suresne, near Paris. He is making a study of the French language. Mr. Camp met Mr. Cook while the former was in France, and had a chat with him. Mr. Camp denied yesterday that he had made any effort to secure Cook for Yale as a coach.

"When I was in France," he said, "I saw 'Bob' Cook and had a talk with him. He is looking well. I did not see him on business of any kind, and made no overtures to him to return as coach. Nothing was said about the matter."

Speaking of the defeat of the Yale-Harvard team, he said that probably if the trials were to come off again the Americans would win the quarter-mile race. When asked about the criticism that has been made that Yale and Harvard placed the other colleges in a false light by putting forth its team as a champion one, when other colleges could have defeated its members, he said: "The men did not pose in that light. They were challenged by Oxford and Cambridge, and there was nothing left but to accept or reject the challenge."

New Golf Club at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Princeton Golf Club has purchased a new golf field. The Springdale farm, owned by Richard Stockton, containing 250 acres of rolling land, extending from Mercer Street to the canal, has been secured by the club. The alumni members of the club are the promoters of the project. A clubhouse will be erected, and all necessary improvements begun at once. The old golf field on Bayard Stockton's farm will be used until the new field is put in order.

Killed While Playing Roof Ball.

James Hanratty, twelve years old, of 363 Third Avenue, fell from the roof of his home into the airshaft late yesterday afternoon and was killed. Forbidden by the police to play their favorite game of "shinny" in the streets on Sunday, half a dozen of the lad's playmates accepted his invitation to play on his roof. The ball was knocked around vigorously for half an hour without accident. Then the excitement grew so great that Hanratty forgot all about the airshaft, and in his endeavor to cross to the next house after the ball he plunged headlong into the well.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Chicago Wins from Cleveland and Loses to Louisville—St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	68	35	.660
Boston	68	39	.629
Philadelphia	66	40	.623
Baltimore	62	40	.608
St. Louis	57	48	.543
Cincinnati	55	47	.539
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburg	53	52	.506
New York	44	56	.440
Louisville	46	59	.438
Washington	35	69	.337
Cleveland	18	91	.165

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 7.
Louisville, 5; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in Washington.
Louisville in Cleveland.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Chicago Wins and Loses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Chicagos won and lost to-day. The game with Cleveland was a wild exhibition on both sides. Chicago's loose play, together with five hits, gave the tail enders six runs in the ninth. Then Schmidt went wild, filling the bases, and Mertes cleared them by a hit far over Dowd's head. Cunningham, for Louisville, was a complete puzzle to the locals, allowing but one hit with men on bases. His support was perfect, while Griffith was ragged, and hits off him were made at the right time. Ryan and Dexter were injured and forced to retire. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	8—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7—7

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 10. Errors—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Chance and Coogan; Cleveland, Schmidt and McAllister. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Louisville	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 10. Errors—Chicago, 8. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Louisville, Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer. Game called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness.

St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Breitenstein pitched a miserable game and was poorly supported, which gave the visitors an easy victory. Seybold played his first game with the home team, and made a poor showing. Powell kept the ten hits made off him well scattered. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
St. Louis	0	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	0—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 3. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein, Peitz, and Wood; St. Louis, Powell and Criger. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Baseball Popular in Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The game of baseball is rapidly increasing in popularity in Cuba. Not a Sunday passes without matches between some towns. At Sagua the Spaniards are organizing a club.

President Young's Father Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President N. E. Young of the National Baseball League received notification of the death of his father to-day at Amsterdam, N. Y., aged ninety-one years. Mr. Young will attend the funeral.

STANDING OF CRICKET CLUBS.

Knickerbocker A Team Leads in the Metropolitan League.

The contest for the cricket championship of the Metropolitan League is now rapidly nearing an end. The Manhattans concluded their games on last Saturday, and finished strongly in third place. Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club again lost its lead by being defeated by the New Yorks, and Team A of the same organization has now a good lead, which it is likely to maintain.

In the series of the New York Cricket Association, Kearny and Manhattan II. are now tied for second place. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Knickerbocker, A...	8	6	1	1	.857
Knickerbocker, B...	9	6	2	1	.750
Manhattan	10	5	3	2	.625
New York	8	4	4	0	.500
Staten Island	7	2	5	0	.285
Newark	8	0	8	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
Paterson, A	9	6	0	2	1.000
Manhattan II.	7	2	2	3	.500
Kearney	8	3	3	2	.500
Brooklyn	9	3	4	2	.428
Paterson, B	7	2	4	1	.333
Kings County	10	2	6	2	.250

In the contest for the individual trophies offered by League and Association, H. C. Wright leads the batsmen, and J. E. Roberts the bowlers, of the League, and A. Brown the batsmen and W. Dodds the bowlers of the Association. Wright's average is 76 for 5 innings, Brown's 29.37 for 9. Roberts has taken 11 wickets for 4.45 a piece and Dodds has captured 22 at 4.59.

GOOD CRICKET AT PATERSON.

Home Team Wins Championship of the New York Association.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—A large crowd was present at Eastside Park here yesterday to witness the concluding contest between the Paterson Cricket Club and the Manhattans of New York for the championship of the New York Cricket Association. A close and well-contested game resulted, the home team winning by 14 runs.

N. Graham batted in fine style for the winners, and he put on 25 not out by good play, while double figures were added by J. W. Hooper and F. G. Warburton. For Manhattan the best stand was made by J. Rose and J. Dixon, who contributed 13 and 10, respectively, while G. Rose captured 4 wickets for 10 runs. The totals were: Manhattan II., 55; Paterson Team A, 69.

ROWING AT NEWPORT.

Warship and Old Colony Crews to Race Five Miles Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—Tuesday afternoon the great race of the year will be pulled in this harbor between the racing crews of the flagship New York and the Old Colony Boat Club.

The Old Colony crew has before beaten the New Yorks and every other racing crew in the North Atlantic Squadron which has visited Newport since Spring, and the coming race is awaited with no little interest by the officers and men of the warships, the cottagers, and the people of Newport, who will either be afloat to watch the race or occupy places of vantage along the water front. The race is to be five miles, straightaway, the starting point to be at the Halfway Rock, with the finish between the flagship New York and the lighthouse on Goat Island.

The New Yorks have selected as their judges Lieut. Bliss and Boatswain Mullen, while the Old Colony crew has appointed Congressman Melville Bull and W. S. Rogers, and both crews have agreed upon Commander T. C. McLean of the torpedo station as the referee, as this officer has refereed all the boat races which have occurred in Newport Harbor for the past two years.

IN PIGEON SHOOTS ABROAD.

Walker Willson Watrous Did Good Work in Hurlingham and Paris.

Among the New York's passengers yesterday was Walker Willson Watrous, the American pigeon shot. Mr. Watrous has been abroad taking part in shooting events. He was accompanied part of the time by Yale Dolan of Philadelphia, another crack shot.

In Hurlingham, Dolan won on the first day of the international pigeon shoot a cup and a £70 sweepstake. Mr. Watrous won a sixty-guineas sweepstake. In Paris both did good shooting, and Mr. Watrous shot so well that he was sent back to the thirty-yard mark.

He intended to go to Ostend to shoot, but his health did not permit it. In London he used the American factory-made shell. Mr. Watrous is manager of the Carteret Gun Club, at Garden City.

FAST RACES AT VAILSBURG

Attractive Card Draws a Good Crowd to the Bicycle Track.

THE FIVE-MILE RECORD BROKEN

Floyd McFarland Rode the Distance in 10:48 2-5—Close Finish in Half-Mile Amateur.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Aug. 20.—Five events for money and trophy prizes called together on the Vailsburg quarter-mile track to-day many of the famous professional cycle racers of the country, and a goodly number of amateurs. About 3,000 persons witnessed the racing, which was uniformly good, and in two events, the five-mile professional handicap and the half-mile amateur handicap, unusually exciting. In the former race the track record for the distance was beaten by nearly a minute, and Floyd McFarland carried away honors as well as first money. Bob Walthour, the plucky Georgian, lost the race by little more than a tire, while the next three were a wheel's length away.

W. E. Mosher, the New York amateur, won the Expectation half-mile handicap from G. H. Collett. J. H. Hunter, the Newark favorite, who was cheered on by half the spectators, had to be contented with third place.

The quarter-mile novice race began the day's sport. There was no chance for loafing in the sprint, and two of the trials were won in as fast time as the race was run. New Jersey riders carried off all the honors. Eight qualified for the final, and the youngsters went the pace without mishap, contrary to expectation, Arthur Ward turning up the winner in a crashing finish.

The Ragtime two-mile handicap, for amateurs, did not belie its name. In both trial heats the scratch men caught the bunch before the mile had been run. Then the pace was "steady by jerks." Floyd Krebs of Newark had a bad fall at the second embankment, carrying two other riders with him. Hauser, a 240-yard man, turned a clever dodge in the final by cutting out so hot a pace from the start that the scratch men and those with lesser handicaps never could get within striking distance of him.

The first professional race of the day—the quarter-mile open—saw Jay Eaton, a hot local favorite, run a wonderful race, beating the other contestants. Among his opponents were McFarland, Bobby Walthour, Owen Kimble, and Orlando Stevens. In his trial heat Eaton got a bad start, but fairly cut the boards when the first level was reached, and swung around into the stretch, jumping his wheel in front of Freeman, the Westerner, at the finish.

In the final, Walthour was off at the pistol crack, with Kimble tapping wheels and Freeman and Eaton close up. Eaton went for the leader just off the first embankment, the two running head and head and holding this position until the stretch. Here Freeman came around the outside, but Eaton was not to be caught napping, and, pump as he would, Freeman could not forge ahead of the Lorraine flier, who finished half a length to the good.

The spectators were thrilled by a side attraction not on the day's programme. A professional diver had mounted the sixty-foot pole in front of the grand stand to be photographed, and, instead of taking the trouble to climb down, dove into the pool below, which contained but four feet of water. He escaped uninjured.

The half-mile amateur handicap was an exciting race throughout the trial heats, and of the eight who qualified for the finals Collett ruled the favorite. Mosher and Hunter, thirty-yard men, looked the best of the others. Collett caught the bunch in half a mile's running, and loafed along until the bell for the last lap sounded. He made his bid for the race too late, however, and Mosher outrode him, although he was closing at the finish the faster of the two.

In the trials for the five-mile professional handicap, which were cut down to two miles in the heats, a bad spill occurred in the first heat. Hicks and Fischer got tangled while in the lead, and as the racers sped down the first embankment both riders went down, followed by six others, in a grand melée. None was seriously hurt, however.

In the final the pace was good throughout, and there was not a moment in the race when it was not well worth watching. Downing tried to make a runaway affair of it at the fourth mile, but was soon overhauled and forced to the rear. McFarland, Kimble, and E. D. Stevens, scratch men, caught the bunch in two laps' riding, and from then on stuck to the leaders. Then Stevens, dropping behind for a moment, came on again, and, flying past the racers, opened a gap of twenty-five yards. Walthour and McFarland went out after him.

Downing at this juncture tried his coup, but the leaders were not to be caught napping. On the last lap the terrific efforts of the racers brought the spectators to their feet. It was nip and tuck into the stretch, and a blanket would have covered the five who were placed at the finish. Kimble protested that Walthour fouled him on the last lap with his elbow. The claim was not allowed. The time for the race was 10:45 2-5.

The following are the summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice.—First heat—Won by C. Ward of Newark; Louis Kiers of Elizabeth, second. Time—0:34. Second heat—Won by J. T. Delbear of Jersey City; C. G. Embleton of Westfield, second. Time—0:35 1-4. Third heat—Won by Arthur Ward of Bloomfield; M. Joseph Coffey of Newark, second. Time—0:34. Fourth heat—Won by C. F. Abbott of Rahway; J. W. Higgins of Jersey City, second. Time—0:36. Final heat—Won by Arthur Ward, J. W. Higgins second, J. T. Delbear third. Time—0:34.

Rag-Time Amateur Two-Mile Handicap.—First heat—Won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Hunter of Newark, second; G. H. Collett of New Haven, Conn., third; F. A. Munz of Brooklyn, fourth; John King of Newark, fifth; Bob Hauser of Newark, sixth. Time—4:36 2-5. Second heat—Won by E. A. Steter of Summit, N. J.; C. A. Hauser of Newark, second; Edward Bellington of Vailsburg, third; A. W. Rose of Harrison, fourth; Walter Babb of Paterson, fifth; G. W. Schreiber of New York, sixth. Time—4:26 3-5. Won by C. A. Hauser; G. H. Collett, second; J. P. Jacobson, third; J. H. Hunter, fourth. Time—4:19 1-5.

Hurrah Stakes, Quarter-Mile Open, Professional.—First heat—Won by F. F. Fisher of Chicago; Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:32 2-5. Second heat—Won by Bobby Thompson of Toronto, Canada; Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., second. Time—0:31 2-5. Third heat—Won by Bob Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Miller of Galveston, Texas, second. Time—0:32 1-5. Fourth heat—Won by Jay Eaton of Lorraine; H. B. Freeman of Portland, Oregon, second. Time—0:32 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky.; E. D. Stevens of Buffalo, second. Time—0:32 2-5. Final heat—Won by Jay Eaton; H. B. Freeman, second; Bob Walthour, third; Owen Kimble, fourth. Time—0:36 2-5.

Expectation Half-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First heat—Won by G. H. Collett of New Haven, Conn.; W. C. Sefe of Newark, second. Time—1:02 2-5. Second heat—Won by J. H. Hunter of Newark; Walter Babb of Paterson, second. Time—1:01 2-5. Third heat—Won by J. W. Ross of Harrison, N. J.; T. F. F. Fagan of Madison, N. J., second. Time—1:02 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by W. E. Mosher of New York; Jack Jasper of Jersey City, second. Time—1:02. Final heat—Won by W. E. Mosher; G. H. Collett, second; J. H. Hunter, third; T. F. F. Fagan, fourth. Time—1:04 3-5.

Wheeler Five-Mile Professional Handicap.—First heat—Won by Floyd McFarland of San Jose, Cal.; E. D. Stevens of Weedsport, N. Y., second; W. G. Furman of Los Angeles, Cal., third; J. T. Fischer of Chicago, fourth; G. T. Kreamer of Chicago, fifth; W. H. Hicks, Jr., of Brooklyn, sixth. Time—4:22 2-5. Second heat—Won by Bob Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Miller of Galveston, Texas, second; E. D. Stevens of Philadelphia, third; Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky., fourth; Carroll Jack of Reading, Penn., fifth; Iver Lawson of Chicago, sixth. Time—4:36 4-5. Third heat—Won by Hardy Downing of Los Angeles, Cal.; Orlando Stevens of Ottumwa, Iowa, second; Jay Eaton of Lorraine, N. J., third; Charles Hadfield of Newark, fourth; Richard Ireland of Newark, fifth; J. W. White of Newark, sixth. Time—4:27 3-5. Final heat—Won by Floyd McFarland; Bob Walthour, second; Owen Kimble, third; E. D. Stevens of Weedsport, fourth; J. F. Fischer, fifth. Time—10:48 2-5.

Missing Girl a Bride.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Laura Harned, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Nathan Harned of 158 South Seventh Street, who disappeared on Thursday last, has been heard from. In a note to her mother she says she has been married to "Jack," meaning John Larkin, a plumber, of 172 Newark Street, who is about twice her age. The note did not state where the couple is. Neither did it say where the marriage took place. The girl's parents were bitterly opposed to the match.

Atlantic Steamers Impeded by Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 20.—A number of American and Canadian local fishing vessels that have arrived here within the last few days report large bodies of ice and huge icebergrs off the coast, which seriously interfere with the fishing and force the fishers off the Banks, sometimes with a loss of gear. The icefloes also interfere with steamer traffic across the Atlantic.

TWELVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Three of Those Who Fought the Blaze in Henderson's Seed Store Taken to a Hospital.

Twelve firemen were overcome by smoke and gas at the fire which occurred in the seed store of Peter Henderson & Co., at 35 and 37 Cortland Street, early yesterday morning. Nine of the men recovered rapidly after being brought out to the fresh air. Peter Carberry of Engine No. 7 and William Byell of Engine No. 12 were found to be so seriously injured that they were immediately taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. After the return of his company to its engine house, George Flynn of No. 12 suffered a relapse, and he, too, was taken to the hospital. The men were thought to be in a dying condition at the time, but last night they were out of danger.

The fire was in the sub-cellar of the building among a mass of bulbs and seeds. The dense smoke it caused first attracted attention at 2:07 o'clock, and the alarm was promptly sent in. Fire Chief Cruger of the Second Battalion, when he reached the fire and found the basement filled with a thick smoke, sent in a second alarm. Chief Croker arrived shortly afterward, and deemed it necessary to send in a third alarm.

It was a stubborn blaze, though it did not advance beyond the basement, and was all the more difficult to fight because of the nature of the smoke arising and the breaking of gas pipes in the sub-cellar. The odor of the smoke somewhat concealed that of the gas, and the firemen did not realize the danger of their situation at first. It was too much for twelve of them and they fell, staggering back after fighting the flames at close range. Father Smith, one of the Chaplains of the Fire Department, who was present, rendered what aid he could to the injured when they were brought to the street.

The fire was extinguished after two hours' work, and the damage was confined to the basement and sub-cellar. A member of the firm was at the store later, but said he could not accurately estimate the damage. It is not thought, however, that the amount will exceed $15,000.

ENGLEWOOD RESIDENTS AROUSED

Jump Into Holes to Try to Keep Out Electric Light Poles.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Hackensack Electric Light Company is having considerable trouble in getting up its poles here. This company recently purchased the plant of the Bergen County Company, which operated here, and then obtained the permission of the Council to erect poles on the principal streets. Very little opposition developed at the time.

It was expected the company would do as the telephone and telegraph companies have always done when they wanted to erect poles, secure the consent of those who own the property adjoining. The electric light company did nothing of the kind, and placed poles where it pleased without regard to the wishes of the property owners.

On Saturday the company started to put up these unsightly sticks in front of the handsome residences on Eagle Street and Grand Avenue. The neighborhood was at once aroused. Mrs. J. C. Wolhfert and her two daughters obtained shovels and when the workmen took out a shovelful of dirt from the hole in front of their property they threw the dirt back. Superintendent Neup became angry and pushed Mrs. Wolhfert aside, and for this was arrested for assault and held under bail to answer.

Dr. D. A Baldwin got down in the hole in front of his place and prevented the erection of the pole for some time, but became tired and the pole was erected, as was the one in front of Mrs. Wolhfert's place. Several other residents resorted to similar tactics, but were beaten out through their being unable to remain long enough.

One property owner, S. H. Alexander, got into a hole to prevent the pole being erected so close to his gate. While he was in it the men dug a new one two feet nearer the gate and planted the pole there. Mr. Alexander went to Hackensack to obtain an injunction, but could find no Judge.

At the Bank Building the officials raised an objection to the pole it was proposed to put on the corner, and it was not erected. Later the Street Commissioner ordered the work entirely stopped pending a meeting of the Council, and the work was stopped, but it is said the erecting of poles will be resumed to-morrow morning.

SOLDIER ROBBED AND KILLED.

Body of a Connecticut Volunteer Found on Railroad Track.

WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 20.—The lifeless body of a man, which was afterward identified as that of John Connors of Olneyville, R. I., was discovered on the tracks of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad this morning. Although both ears were missing and there were other wounds on the head, there was little evidence that the man had been killed by the train, and the authorities are of the opinion that death was caused by human hands.

A hurried examination made before the medical examiner arrived showed that the wounds had been inflicted apparently by a coupling pin and that the ears were cut off afterward. The condition of the body did not indicate that it had been hit or mangled by the train. The clothing was not soiled. The body was identified through letters addressed to Mr. Connors, which were found in his pocket, and also by friends who served with him in the Third Connecticut Infantry during the recent war.

Connors came here yesterday to visit a number of these comrades, and seemed particularly free in showing a large roll of money, while he also wore a valuable watch and chain. Nothing of any value was found in his clothing to-day, with the exception of a ten-cent piece in his wallet.

DRIVING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Some of the Horse Owners Who Were Out for a Spin.

There was plenty of life and activity on the Speedway and Seventh Avenue yesterday, and the majority of the horsemen who frequent the drive were to be seen behind their favorites. Anticipating a hot day many of them were on the road unusually early, so that by 11 o'clock both the avenue and the Speedway were crowded. The roadbed was in excellent condition, and many exciting brushes took place after the viaduct, which is the usual starting point, had been passed. By the time the crowd of sightseers arrived in the afternoon the Speedway was almost deserted by the drivers of fast horses, and it was only occasionally that one would see a horseman of any prominence.

Noticeable among those on the Speedway during the day were Mayor Fish of Mount Vernon, driving a frisky pair of grays, hitched to a light trap. Close behin him came John Quinn, driving his black mare, Lutie, which passed about everything that came along. C. C. Schildwachter was out with his bay mare, Molly, as was Charles P. Sackett, with his sorrel gelding, Paul. Al Kerker's chestnut pacer, Ateka, attracted considerable attention along the road, and J. Luhr's bay trotter, Prince Caffrey, was much admired. Robert Folsom, driving a gray trotter, had a lively brush with an "unknown" driving a bay horse. They met by accident near the entrance of the Speedway, and started down the hill with several others in road wagons and traps behind them. The stranger had the best of the race until High Bridge was reached, when Folsom passed him.

P. Ryan, one of the best-known horsemen on the Speedway, gave his black pair, Molly and Bromanus, a lively trot up the road. Others seen were George B. Brown, driving Dexter K.; John D. Barry, driving his bay gelding, Thomas L. Watt; Jacob Ebling behind the bay gelding, Envy, and John Glackner, driving the bay gelding, Sixteen. Nathan Straus was also out with his new mare.

LOUISVILLE HARNESS RACES.

To Begin Sept. 25 with $40,000 in Purses Offered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—The programme of the regular Fall meeting of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association has been announced by Secretary Frank P. Kenny. Forty thousand dollars in purses is offered by the association.

The meeting will begin Monday Sept. 25, with the Kentucky Matron Stakes for trotters, $7,000, and the Commercial Club Stakes, $2,000, for pacers. The programme for the five succeeding days includes the Douglas Stakes of $5,000 for 2:12 trotters, the Seelbach Stakes of $2,000, and the Louisville Stakes of $2,000.

The entries for all the stake races have been closed, but there are yet fourteen purse events, to close Sept. 9. The best harness horses in the country are entered.

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Rich Fancy Silks Greatly Reduced.

The various lines aggregate over ten thousand yards, including heavy, handsome Satins and Taffetas in Pekin Stripes, Floral Stripes, Corded Stripes, Novelty Plaids, Quadruple Checks, Warp-Printed, Faconne, Jardiniere, Barre, Damasse, Pompadour, Broche and Dresden Effects—all the favorite colorings, and delicate shades in lustrous Satin Duchesse. It's a magnificent miscellany of superior Silks. Not a suggestion of "job lot," not a hint of "has been," not a scintilla of reason in the goods themselves to justify the enormous reductions.

Silks worth 75c. cut to **49c.** Silks worth 90c. cut to **59c.** Silks worth $1.25 cut to **69c.**

Two thousand yards very fine Black India Armure Silk, soft Crepe de Chine finish, a graceful, marvelously strongly woven fabric, certainly worth $1.00 per yard, will be closed out at 49c.

First Crop of Beautiful Black Crepons.

Black Crepons will be among the strongest forces of the approaching Dress Goods season. Nothing is clearer than that fact. Each day their whiffled folds loom more intensely against the rising horizon of Autumn Fashions. The scope and variations of these charming stuffs have broadened and diversified. New effects have been evolved—all born of the primitive "pucker" that first gave impetus to the Crepon craze. Later on, the interminable assortment will make the task of choosing oppressive and perplexing. Don't wait. The present display represents styles and values that will not be surpassed.

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, alive with the fine lustre created by the blending of mohair and wool, six rich designs, including ridgy wrinkles, bulging cocoon spots and peculiar blistered effects, 40 inches wide . . . **79c**

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, glistening armure surfaces embellished with ten chic variations of the wrinkly, crinkly, puffy idea, singularly beautiful and serviceable, 42 inches wide, worth $1.65; our price **$1.24**

Black mohair-and-wool Crepons, sparkling, snappy, bright finish, fifteen patterns—marvels of weave waviness strikingly distinct on narrow grounds, full 42 inches wide, good value at $1.25; our price **99c**

Black mohair-silk-and-wool Crepons; their superb brilliancy, corrugated novelty and peerless finish appeal to the judgment of tasteful women; six choice designs, worth $2.00; our price **$1.49**

Just a Peep at the New Fall Dress Goods.

Homespun Suiting, among the leaders that bid for popular preference—a sturdy, commonsense stuff that's sure to be a favorite for early Autumn wear, twelve of the choicest shades, including four grays, 56 inches wide . . . **89c**

Pebble Suitings, thoroughly adapted for plain tailored costumes—brown-and-black, navy-and-black, gobelin-and-black, garnet-and-black. They are excellent in every way—style or wear—full 48 inches wide . . **$1.24**

Worsted Homespun, hairy zibeline finish, every thread of woof and warp pure wool. That fact is proved by a touch—the feel is delightful—complete range of the new Fall colorings in plain and mixed effects, 50 inches wide, **89c**

Paris seed-dotted Novelties, woven of the softest and finest wool; rich, darkest grounds prettied with profuse sprinklings of bright and dainty dots—sure winners—full 43 inches wide **$1.24**

Zibeline Cheviots—special graces of the dress goods zone—novelties—raised above humdrum loom-work by charms all their own, cleverly sponged and shrunk, not a desirable color is missing, 58 inches wide. **98c**

Costume Cheviots—they belong to the delightful fuzzy brood—eight fine heather mixtures and three popular shades of gray, guaranteed not to shrink or spot, 50 inches wide, worth $1.50; our price . . **$1.24**

Knickerbocker Tweeds—rather plain mixtures, but unmistakably good. The first choice of swell dressers who appreciate unobtrusive fabrics in two-tone colors, full 56 inches wide, at an unexpected price **$1.12**

Reversible two-tone Zibeline, designed for entire suits or Autumn capes. The material that attracts all women—extreme as well as conservative tastes take to them on sight; six color combinations, full 54 inches wide, **$1.49**

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GEN. JIMINEZ LEAVES HAVANA.

Says He Is Going to Santo Domingo to Take Peaceful Possession of the Presidency.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left Cienfuegos this morning on board the Polaria, bound for Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba. After his release he remained at the Union Hotel until he left the city. He complained bitterly to his friends of his arrest.

It is rumored in Cienfuegos that a yacht will meet him at Manzanillo. Before leaving, he said to a correspondent:

"My mission is perfectly peaceful. I am unarmed and am going home in answer to my country's call to take peaceful possession of the Presidency. It was no more lawful to arrest me than it would be to arrest Mr. McKinley when after his election he was going from Canton to Washington.

"I am not a soldier taking expeditions with me. Nothing of that sort is necessary. My appearance in the island will be the signal for peace and good government. An enthusiastic welcome will be accorded me by 90 per cent. of the population of Santo Domingo, rich and poor, men, women, and children, desiring my arrival.

"I have absolute assurances that the Acting President will co-operate with me as soon as he sees what the public desires. I cannot understand the action of the United States toward me. Many of my best friends are Americans, and my policy when President will be to establish the closest relations between the two Goverenments."

OLD FEUD ENDS IN MURDER.

New Jersey Man Shoots His Brother-in-Law Through the Heart.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Edward F. Rich of Schnevus, Otsego County, N. Y., was shot and killed by William J. Haugh, his brother-in-law, late last night at Paulsborough, N. J., a few miles south of here. Rich arrived in Paulsborough on Thursday to visit his sister, Mrs. Haugh. On account of an old feud Rich and Mrs. Haugh met at the house of a friend.

Haugh learned that they were together and went to the house. Forcing an entrance, he attacked Rich, who, in defending himself, stabbed his assailant three times. Haugh then shot Rich through the heart.

The murderer was arrested.

The New York Times.

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LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE.

We agree fully with our neighbor The Sun that "to Controller COLER every honest citizen of New York is deeply indebted" for opposing and exposing the Ramapo Water Company job. It is true that to the vigilance and courage of that upright officer we owe our escape from the enormous burden which the rascals in the Board of Public Improvements were about to fasten upon this city.

But with some other views expressed by The Sun in this article—a singular article with the singular title "Room for Discrimination"—we cannot at all agree. Here is one of our neighbor's observations:

> It is not the past but the present management and ownership of the Ramapo Water Company that interests and concerns the people of New York.

Why not turn the light on every page of this scheming company's history, from the beginning? Let us hold the lantern of publicity up to the face of every man who has been active and influential in the attempt to pipe Ramapo water into the city and legal tender out of its Treasury. We might find familiar faces in that company, some of high distinction, perhaps. Who knows? Does The Sun? The "present management and ownership" may be a lot of wretched little men of straw, not worth the value of a subpoena blank. Give us the real originators and promoters of the great job.

Again, The Sun says:

> Nor is it the mere proposition of a certain plan of future water supply that breeds suspicion. Such a plan on its merits may or may not be expedient, but it is certainly contemplated and provided for in the charter of this municipality.

Yes, it is "certainly contemplated and provided for in the charter of this municipality." There is no doubt about it. Section 471, prescribing how contracts may be made with private water supply companies, gives the Water Commissioner and the Board of Public Improvements the exclusive authority to make such contracts, and no right of review, appeal, or veto is lodged in the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, or any other department of the City Government. It is a most remarkable section, that Section 471; and along that smooth and well-greased way the Ramapo job slid easily to the very verge of confirmation, when BIRD S. COLER courageously derailed it. That section was seemingly made to fit the Ramapo job. By a highly interesting coincidence Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, counsel of the Ramapo Water Company, and a little later its President, was President of the commission that drew the charter. Is there nothing there to "breed suspicion"? Certainly there is enough to raise public curiosity to a high pitch.

Once more we quote from The Sun's article:

> The scandal is not in the proposition or consideration of a long-term contract for private supply, but in the sudden, subterranean way in which it has been attempted to complete the contract and fasten an enormous annual expenditure upon the City of New York for forty years to come.

Put into plain, blunt English speech, this means that we must explore the "sudden, subterranean way" until we come upon the miserable Tammany promoters of the job and pound the life out of them; but as for the very eminent Republican gentlemen who got up the Ramapo Company, planned the job, and negotiated with the Tammany wretches for the sudden, subterranean execution of the contract, why, really, men and brethren, "the scandal is not in the proposition or consideration" of their private supply contract. There is "room for discrimination." Give the Tammany bribe takers the limit of the law, but spare the exalted Republican gentlemen who put the gold in their itching palms.

Well, it is a pretty serious business to impeach the probity of men in high places. When the trail leads up to Presidents of trust companies, ex-candidates for Mayor, United States Senators, and to the political threshold of the Administration itself, men of timid counsel begin to talk about discrimination.

We must have none of that in the exposure of this scandal. Every considerate person will hope that the eminent Republicans implicated will be able to show that they had no connection with the corrupt business. But they must be cleared by evidence, not by indulgence. Here is an attempt to rob the city of millions—of more millions than it spends in two years. As sure as fate there is monstrous corruption behind the attempt. There can be not the slightest doubt of it. When brigandage puts on this bold front, and, not content with the paltry twenty-million Tweed ring steal, demands $200,000,000 and plainly intends to cheat us by non-performance, then there is no "room for discrimination." Every rascal in the job, be he near the President, be he in the Senate Chamber, or be he a third-rate Tammany hack, must have his Constitutional chance to show that he is not guilty.

ADMIRALS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

There is now every prospect that the reception of Admiral DEWEY will be a memorable event, well worth coming a thousand miles to see. We have for a decade and more, we people of New York, been showing an increasing aptitude for public pageants, and we have had several that were very successful. And in this case the official committee has fallen into very good hands, the hands of the men most capable of making pageants. Nothing could be finer in its kind than the public spirit that has been shown by the organizations of the sculptors and the mural painters, and the recognition of what their offers meant, and the prompt acceptance of them on the part of the municipal authorities, is equally creditable in its way.

But there is one serious danger. It is the danger that private enterprise may displace public spirit on the part of hustling men of business and that they may take advantage for private purposes of the enormous conspicuousness of the occasion. In other words, there is danger that the route of the procession may be incumbered and disfigured by signs that will be even more conspicuous than the public and official, and much more than the private and unofficial tokens of the welcome of New York to the National hero.

Now in Paris or in Vienna this tendency would be promptly baffled by official action. Something in this way may be done in New York through the supervision committed by law to the Park Commissioners over buildings within a certain distance of public parks. But it ought not to be necessary to use this power. Let us rather appeal to the merchants and advertisers to show as much public spirit on their side as the painters and sculptors have shown on theirs. Let them renounce the chances of notoriety. Let them for one memorable day "sink the shop," and, if necessary, even remove or cover up the signs they may flaunt on the other 364 days of the year. We believe that an appeal to them by the committee would be successful. And really it would be a very fine thing, much finer than an official suppression of advertisements that could not help but mar and vulgarize a great civic welcome to a National hero, if every "hustling" business man would, spontaneously and without compulsion, consent just for this one day cease being a hustler.

THE REAL DEFENDANT AT RENNES.

With a slow, deliberate, and diabolical manoeuvre the drama at Rennes has been transformed. Each day has beheld, with the crumbling or annihilation of the merest atom of proof existing against the prisoner, the utterance upon the witness stand with increasing hate and contumely of the vilest, most inhuman tirade of personal abuse that has ever poisoned the atmosphere of a court of justice, even in France.

While the world has stood aghast at the appalling spectacle a change has been wrought. The prisoner and his persecutors have changed places. MERCIER and his fellow-criminals are resorting to every desperate device in their power to have a court-martial of the republic, which, by a curiously fatal circumstance, now stands for the French people, honor, approve, and perpetuate a great crime deliberately committed.

It was the somewhat unprecedented, yet possibly judicious, programme of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry to allow the verdict at Rennes to place a permanent seal upon the chose jugée. There were to be no reprisals. A mistake, a terrible mistake, was to be acknowledged. Whatever else it was, the programme was one of general pacification. It remained only for the witnesses for the prosecution to permit it to be carried out. They have decided otherwise, however. They boldly confess that DREYFUS was illegally convicted and that ESTERHAZY, the real traitor, was protected by their tacit consent, if not by their personal machinations. In fact, their very confessions form the bases of their rule of action. But more than this, they assail the integrity of the Supreme Court of Appeal of France, and daringly give the lie to official representatives of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. It is a most desperate and alarming proceeding.

And yet their aim is certain and evident. Their unity of action reveals a master criminal hand. Not only is the court-martial in the most formidable manner possible forced to choose between MERCIER and DREYFUS, but between the prisoner and the entire General Staff of the French Army—between a solitary persecuted Jew and the army itself, its traditions and all that France has held dear for generations. This is the question that the Generals and ex-Ministers are daily and desperately propounding before the Judges and before the people of France: Will you sacrifice us—your Generals, the soldiers who would have died for you, the men who symbolize your glorious past and who have laid bare their breasts before you? Will you sacrifice us for this one man?

And, to stimulate the Judges with their spirit of defiance and to make them and all France partners in their desperate undertaking, the conspirators cunningly insult the members of the Triple Alliance and spurn with the foot the respect of the world.

The alternative now presented is certainly terrible. If the Judges refuse to reconvict DREYFUS, nothing can stay the attempt to prosecute the members of the conspiracy against him. The Government will be moved to undertake it not only because the evidence of their criminality has been flaunted in the face of the world, but because certain international considerations will force it upon them. Every word that has been uttered by the witnesses for the prosecution shows that they invite such action, and believe themselves prepared for it. Should the Judges render a verdict against the prisoner a great national calamity cannot possibly be avoided. Internal strife will ensue. Nor is it to be supposed that the members of the Triple Alliance will completely ignore the giving of the lie, even though approved and sustained by the verdict of a French court-martial.

But right is right and wrong is wrong. There is but one course open to the Judges which will preserve for their France the respect of the world and for themselves the honorable approbation of future generations of Frenchmen. Are they brave and true enough to take it?

PLUMPNESS AS A DISEASE.

One of the morning newspapers on Saturday took up, and treated in quite a sensational way, as news, the contents of a circular which has been used for a number of years as an advertisement of a very profitable branch of their business by a firm of manufacturing chemists in Philadelphia. This includes the substance of an address delivered before the annual meeting of the Medical Faculty of Maryland some years ago by Dr. CATHELL, a distinguished practitioner of Baltimore, favoring the alternate use of Vichy and Kissingen waters as a cure for excessive fat. Dr. CATHELL discovered the value of these mineral waters, used alternately, in such cases quite by accident and was led to make a number of experiments with them, the result of which he duly set forth in his address aforesaid without hope of reward.

The influence of his advocacy of this cure has been far-reaching and most profitable to importers of mineral waters and manufacturers of the same, while it has largely increased the making and sale of the salts of Vichy and Kissingen. For it is an interesting fact, that as every born comedian yearns to act tragedy, so does every man and woman well provided by nature with adipose tissue desire to be thin. That the simple remedy advised by Dr. CATHELL, when taken in strict accordance with his instructions, has often proved efficacious there seems to be no doubt. Vichy should be taken one day and Kissingen the next, three glasses each day about twenty minutes after meals.

But common sense should be one's safest guide, no matter what the malady is. Disease of which excessive fat may be a symptom is not likely to be cured by this prescription, while even a strict adherence to Dr. CATHELL's rules will be unproductive of much relief if starchy foods and sweets enter largely into the fat person's diet, and beer is his favorite beverage. Fat that results from laziness, too, is more likely to give way to a good remedy for that very common disability, which Vichy and Kissingen are not. To minister to the mind diseased (and this admission must not be taken as an acceptance of the tenets of Christian Science) will often help the body, and for the cure of many pronounced cases of fat a moral stimulant is best. For instance, once let a fat man who has no organic disease handle a golf club on a well-trimmed upland meadow, and his burden is all but gone.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

There are few among adult readers, particularly residents of this city, who are not to some degree, at least, familiar with the name and objects of this excellent charity

Founded some forty years ago by CHARLES LORING BRACE, assisted and encouraged by men whose names were synonyms for probity, business enterprise, and undoubted fealty to all the important interests which centre here, it has, through all the many years of its existence, maintained the high character for usefulness and practical benevolence claimed for it when first organized. Among those who were its Trustees in its earliest years are found such men as Judge JOHN L. MASON, WILLIAM L. KING, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, J. EARL WILLIAMS, WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, and others of like standing. In later years there were added to the list the names of HOWARD POTTER, ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON, Judge HOOPER C. VAN VORST, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM A. BOOTH, D. WILLIS JAMES, and GEORGE S. COE, and among those chosen at a still more recent date A. B. HEPBURN, J. KENNEDY TOD, and ARTHUR C. JAMES.

D. WILLIS JAMES is now the President of the board, having succeeded WILLIAM A. BOOTH, who served the society in that capacity for more than thirty years. A. B. HEPBURN is its present Treasurer. These names, taken from the list of those who have guided and are now guiding its affairs, are a sufficient indication of the sound judgment and philanthropic spirit controlling its management.

The Children's Aid Society has sought in a fourfold manner to be of benefit to the children of the poor. Its aim has always been to extend a helping hand to the illiterate and helpless, and by every means within its power that sympathetic ingenuity could suggest, to uplift, enlighten, and place upon a firm moral footing the unnumbered thousands who, if unsought and neglected, would drift unresistingly into habits of idleness, vagrancy, and crime.

In the fourfold division referred to above is numbered the emigration scheme, so conspicuous in the work of the society. By means of this department 94,000 children have been rescued from the depths of poverty, and in a majority of cases from environments so tainted that moral and physical pollution was inevitable, and placed in country homes selected with care. Five boys' lodging houses have also been established. This was accomplished by the co-operation of public-spirited men and women, who provided the money for the purchase of the ground and the erection and equipment of the buildings. Thither nightly the newsboy, bootblack, factory boy, and others of street callings of every sort wend their way and are welcomed to clean and attractive surroundings. Baths, books, newspapers, and suitable games are among the inducements provided to allure them from the streets and low resorts of the city.

Twenty industrial day schools and twelve night schools, situated in centres of poverty and furnished with every appliance that present educational methods demand and with teachers of unquestioned merit, are the third agency employed. There were enrolled during 1898 14,446 children from homes of destitution, intemperance, and often of grosser forms of immorality. It is impossible in this article to name the various methods employed, particularly with the truants who compose a very considerable proportion of the number given. Embraced within the scope of the industrial schools is home visitation by the teachers, and 11,578 visits to the homes of destitute scholars were made by the class teachers during the year.

The last in its order of these beneficent measures to alleviate suffering, dispel ignorance, and impart happiness are the Summer homes and the farm school at Kensico. With the exception of the farm, which is open for boys during the entire year, the home at Bath Beach and the sick infants' home at Coney Island are in operation during the Summer months only. To the home at Bath Beach during the Summer of 1898 over 5,000 little girls were sent for a week, and to the sanitarium at Coney Island a still larger number of sick infants and their mothers, while at the farm 1,000 boys were given a week's outing.

It is left to the reader to conceive of the benefits conferred by means of the various agencies enumerated.

A society whose aim and end is to promote such purposes as we have briefly described, and managed by men distinguished for their prudence and sagacity, would seem in every way worthy the support of a benevolent public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The Scientific American, in a timely and pointed article, calls attention to the weakness of the plans for the six new cruisers recently authorized. The Naval Board of Construction has produced plans which are, as The Scientific American very properly points out, a distinct step backward. These new cruisers are to be of 3,400 tons displacement, 292 feet load water line length, 43 feet beam, and 700 tons bunker capacity. There is to be on each of these ships a battery consisting of 10 five-inch rapid-fire guns, 8 six-pounders, 2 one-pounders, and 2 machine guns. They are to have also a partially protected deck for one-third of their length. The Scientific American very properly compares them with the Montgomery in this manner: "The Montgomery being a cruiser of the unprotected class—that is, having no protective deck, but merely a thin 'watertight' deck—is the ship which naturally suggests itself first for comparison. Her full load displacement is 2,229 tons, or, adding 150 tons for sheathing, say 2,380 tons, which is 1,120 tons less than that of the new ships. Yet, in spite of this disparity, the smaller and older boat has the same battery and 2½ knots higher speed; whereas, on an increase of over 1,100 tons in displacement, the new designs can only show an advantage of 360 tons of coal and 2 inches of steel laid on the slopes of the unprotected deck for a third of the vessel's length amidships. The Montgomery, moreover, carries two torpedo tubes. The extra speed and the torpedo outfit offset the extra coal carried by the new boats. So that we have about 1,000 tons of displacement unaccounted for, even if we admit that the accommodations for officers and crew are improved." In its editorial comment upon the facts set forth our esteemed contemporary calls attention to the provision of the act of authorization, by which the builders will be allowed to make proposals either in accordance with the department's plans or according to their own plans. It is to be hoped that all the proposals to build will be made on plans offered by the builders, for surely there is not a shipbuilder in the country who will be eager to make a retrograde movement in an art in which we have proved ourselves the peer of any other nation. Cruisers of 3,400 tons displacement and a speed of 16½ knots an hour are something of an anomaly after the pointed lessons of the war with Spain. It is generally conceded by all naval authorities that speed is a prime requisite in a cruiser, and it is absurd to call for 18 knots in new battleships and accept 16½ knots in cruisers. The new cruisers ought to be able to make at least 19 knots, and 20 would be better.

—No doubt there will be a good deal of ill-advised criticism on the towing of the cup challenger Shamrock over so many miles of the Atlantic. But the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club have already discounted such criticism by stating that they agreed to permit it in case of unfavorable winds. The carpers are thereby reduced to the necessity of saying that the challenger was towed more than was necessary. This, however, will put them in the position of talking with an immense display of ignorance. Those who know anything about deep-sea towing are well aware that the strain put on the yacht while being hauled by the Erin's hawser was much greater than that which she underwent when proceeding under her own canvas, even in rough weather.

—In the past few days the life guards at Atlantic City have earned honor and fame by some very gallant rescues from the surf. Such work always is inspiring. It seems good to think that there are men who are willing to make a business of risking their lives to save others from drowning, men who by experience and practice must be fully aware of the risks they run, and who calmly face death in the discharge of their dangerous duty. It is also instructive to learn that there is at least one watering place on the New Jersey coast where there are regularly appointed life guards. Those who go out from New York daily to the seaside resorts on the north coast of the appendant State know that there are no life guards, and that when men or women get into difficulties in the surf they have to depend for aid on the efforts of others, who perhaps are no more skillful in surf swimming than they are. The so-called "bathing masters" at such places as Long Branch are incapable of saving any one in great danger, and most of them are not provided with any of the commonest appliances for doing so. This state of affairs is perfectly well known to every person who frequents the New Jersey resorts within easy access of New York, but no strong public protest is made, and consequently nothing is done. Fortunately the New Jersey beach is not a dangerous one, and only those who are unusually foolhardy get into grave danger. But the foolhardy are sufficiently numerous to render it highly desirable that there should be a corps of life guards, as there is at Atlantic City.

—The recent disputes between the military and the sailor Captains of some of our army transports call attention once more to the anomaly of the transport system. The sailor Captain of one was punished the other day for refusing to obey the orders of the military commander. The question on which they disagreed was one concerning the safety of the vessel. It so happened in this instance that the military Captain of the transport was formerly a naval officer and had some knowledge on which to base his command that the vessel instantly proceed to sea, in spite of the fact that the sailor man thought that there was a storm brewing. But the result would have been just the same if the military commander had possessed no nautical skill. According to the ruling in the case, the military commander of the transport was the superior of the navigating Captain. Under this ruling, any military officer in command of the troops and supplies on a transport can give orders to the sailor who is called the Captain of the ship, and the latter must obey the former. Therefore, the question very naturally arises, What is the navigating Captain for? Is he there merely to determine the ship's position at noon? What more can he do? Dare he order the course which the helmsman is to steer? And if he does, may not the military commander go on deck and countermand that order? It is all very well to say that he would not do so, but history proves that he will do it sometimes. And those are just the times when the lives of the troops on board are going to be placed in danger. The real solution of all these difficulties would be to place the transport service in the hands of the navy. It is nonsense for army officers to have the power to direct the movements of sea-going vessels laden with men and Government property. England, which has to do more transporting of troops than we do, has found that the transport service is better in the hands of the navy, and we cannot do better than profit by her example.

—Paterson is rapidly acquiring a unique position among the cities of the land. Its youth are original in their osculatory ideas, and now it has taken upon itself to revolutionize the nature of the New Jersey Sabbath. A man can get all he desires to drink in Paterson on Sunday, but if he wishes ice with which to cool it he must purchase that on the previous day, for the icemen of Paterson have invoked the law's aid against themselves and have sought to have themselves prevented from selling ice on Sunday. Note that unless they were legally prevented they would sell the ice, but they would do it under the pressure of necessity. They have found that they had to work too hard and they have asked of their fellow-men, "How would you like to be the iceman?" The barbers, not to be frozen out by the icemen, have also asked to be restrained from removing the beards of the Patersonians on Sunday. The situation is truly Gilbertian, but the Patersonians do not know what that is. They are just tired, and they wish to rest. Hereafter the honest icemen and the colloquial barbers of the excellent New Jersey city will have an opportunity to enjoy the Sabbath as other men do in other cities. Meanwhile the admirable New Jersey law which forbids the selling of anything at all on Sunday will continue to be a dead letter in the City of Paterson. And so wags the world away.

—It always affords us inexpressible delight to give information to anxious inquirers, and sometimes even to those who are not anxious. It is therefore with much pleasure that we quote the following kindly lines from a Rochester contemporary: "It strikes us that a newspaper published in New York City, which is pretty close to the water in places, ought not to talk about yachts as THE NEW YORK TIMES does. Speaking of the reported dimensions of the Shamrock, that esteemed journal says: 'The least instructive of the measurements as given by the dispatch referred to is that of the depth. The figure given for this dimension is 10.55 feet. If this meant the extreme depth of the yacht, it would signify that she was a centreboard vessel. But that is so utterly improbable that we are forced to the conclusion that the figures refer to the depth of hold.' Of course depth and draught are two different things, which cannot be confounded by anybody who is at all acquainted with yachts." Depth and draught were not confounded in the article to which our esteemed contemporary refers. But—and this is the point at which the needed information begins—yachting writers sometimes speak of the extreme depth of a vessel, which means draught plus freeboard. Let us hasten to add that "freeboard" does not mean shelter and food without cost, but height of the exposed side of a vessel above water. The extreme depth of a yacht is the distance from the surface of her deck to the bottom of her keel. When writing about yachts it is a good thing to know this, even if you are not close to the water.

GENERAL NOTES.

Bostonians are advocating making the old Providence Railroad station on Park Square a public market, thinking their city at present insufficiently supplied.

* * *

The estate of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of Philadelphia has been inventoried by her executors at $1,167,623, more than $300,000 being in real estate, the remainder in stocks and bonds.

* * *

Salvation Army folks are forbidden to use trumpet, drum, or tambourine in the streets of Philadelphia, and speech only is left to them in their public worship. They feel much aggrieved by the action of the police.

* * *

Hartford undertakers are in hot pursuit of some conscienceless wight who is calling them by telephone to houses which have no need of their services. Six of them recently were called at midnight to a house in which no one lay dead.

* * *

The famous old town of Boscawen, N. H., will on one of the days of "Old Home Week" (Aug. 26 to Sept. 1) put up and dedicate tablets to mark the birthplaces of Gen. John A. Dix and Secretary William Pitt Fessenden and the law office of Daniel Webster.

* * *

The Boston Transcript says that the publication of Ralph Waldo Emerson's famous poem "Brahma" in The Atlantic Monthly was due to the insistence of Francis H. Underwood, its editor, it being contrary to the advice of his literary counselors on the magazine.

* * *

A planter in Yazoo County, Miss., reposes faith in the katydid as predicter of frost. He says the katydid began to play his little fiddle this year about June 6, and that if the first frost comes in just four months from that time, "as it surely will," it will so reduce the cotton crop that it will bring a good price and good times in the South will follow.

* * *

Judge George W. Beeman of the Indiana Circuit Court has returned to the railroads all the free passes issued to him, saying that passes are given to influence those who accept them, and that he believes it is as unwise for a Judge to accept a railroad pass as it would be to accept $100 from a farmer who expected to be a party to litigation in the Judge's court.

* * *

Twelve district good roads conventions are to be held in Illinois in September, and subsequently a general convention is to be held in Springfield, the State capital. They are to be under the direction of the State and Inter-State Good Roads and Public Improvement Association. The chief trouble in Illinois, as in all the prairie States, is the procuring of proper material for the building of hard roads.

* * *

The town of Hartford, in Oxford County, Me., has a Custard Pie Association, which meets annually in a hemlock grove on the margin of Swan Pond and gorges itself with custard pie. It grew out of a custard-pie-eating contest between two residents of the town on the annual Fast Day thirty-nine years ago. The match was adjudged to be a tie, the association was formed, and everybody in it now strives to beat everybody else eating custard pie. Secretary John D. Long, who was born in the near-by town of Buckfield, is an honored member.

TAMMANY'S REAL STRENGTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Legislature is out of session, and there is no election on, is a good time to consider dispassionately where the real strength of Tammany is. I have asked in little slum halls and at the tail of a cart many, many times, after describing to the people the condition of their streets, the large rents they pay, the tyranny to which they are subjected, and the absolute disregard of their rights by the police, "What does Tammany ever do that you should vote for it?" And the universal answer, when one can get an answer, is, "Gives us a job."

These are not all political jobs. They are elevated railroad jobs, street car jobs, gas company jobs, and, perhaps more than all, jobs entirely outside of politics. In every district of the city there is a good Tammany headquarters open all the year round, and our Good Government people would learn more by dropping in there (for they are open to every one) once in a while than by any quantity of circularizing. These halls are nicely furnished, well heated and lighted, and supplied with papers. Many men do not want to drink, still more do not want to spend their money; they can stop in there any time and are always welcome. They make acquaintances, and if a man is a painter, for instance, he hears, perhaps, of some one who is altering a house, from some one who knows him and will recommend him for the job just from the general kindness we all have toward those whom we know.

A fellow says, "Well, I am a longshoreman, but it is hard work getting anything to do," and somebody pipes up, "Why don't you go to trucking? Now, there is a man I know, he wants a truckman, and will give $12 a week, and I can get the job for you if you want it." If he gets the job Tammany gets the credit.

We are accustomed to read of the enormous amount of money spent by the City Government and to think of its going corruptly. Doubtless some of it is stolen, but it is nearly all by the big fellows; and much of it is wasted, as most Government money is wasted. But the late L. O. Daniell, one of the oldest employes of the city, who was an intimate friend of mine, assured me (and I have reason to believe from other sources also that it is true) that direct stealing in city contracts does not at present exist; even if it did exist, the amount spent would be inadequate to keep together such an organization, based upon principles of iniquity, as Tammany Hall.

It is the influence—not political, but commercial—that the leaders can wield with the great corporations and the contributions which they directly make to the funds of Tammany, thus enjoying special privileges or immunity—that is the strength of political corruption in this city. And these contributions do not all go to Tammany; they go to the Republican machine also. A prominent clergyman then of Chicago, in addressing a dinner of the Civic Club of that city upon "The Causes of Political Corruption," said, "See every hundred of them seated around this table."

It is true that the average Tammany voter is ignorant and careless of his ultimate welfare, but the men who lead them are, in their way, men of brains and of strong personal sympathies; and these people are led, not because they are politically ignorant, for, on the whole, they are no more politically ignorant than our average merchant or banker; nor because they are corrupt, for their methods are no more corrupt than the ordinary methods of our business, but because what is to them the inevitable necessary compels or else the feeling of fellowship leads them to vote for Tammany Hall.

I am not proposing a remedy. I am only trying to save the appalling waste of energy of every one of our reform campaigns. My own opinion is that the source of the indifference to all principles of politics is mainly due to the fact that the non-land-holding, rich and poor, feel, although they do not know, that they will have to pay for every improvement of government, not only in taxes but in increased rent, while the land-holders feel that they have only to sit still and that all the good things will eventually come their way. BOLTON HALL.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

THE FINING SYSTEM BAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The item in your issue of yesterday on the punitive effect of fines touches a responsive chord in me and inspires me to give expression to some views on the subject that I have long held, in hopes that you may be led to speak of the matter in a more serious strain than does the writer of the item above mentioned. I was first led to doubt the punitive value of fines by an incident that took place several years ago while I was at a school in Massachusetts. Just as he was leaving for the railroad station one day in February, a second-hand clothes dealer, who had been making some purchases among the students, had a pail of water poured upon him. Instantly he started after the one that had ducked him, threatening all sorts of violence, and saying: "It will cost me $5 or $10, but it's worth it."

Now, as I understand it, our courts are maintained for punitive and reformatory ends only. The question, therefore, in regard to the value of any way in which they may treat crime is purely one of punitive or reformatory effect. In as far as the attempt is made to make our courts self-supporting, in just so far is their real raison d'être lost sight of. Scores of instances wherein fines have little or no punitive, reformatory, or deterrent effect can be given.

The most glaring of these are in the cases of street walkers and keepers of disorderly houses and of gambling resorts. Let one of these be arrested and fined, and, far from being deterred by the fine from continuing to violate the law, he or she is inspired to still greater activity by the desire to replace the amount of which he or she has been mulcted. Nor is this the worst phase of the fining system, for, where public sentiment will not countenance the licensing of any act inimical to public safety or morality, a friendly Legislature frequently enacts a law forbidding—under penalty of a nominal fine—the act. It has not the manhood to license openly. This was true for a time of the so-called race tracks in New Jersey, and a year or more ago, when it was proposed to enact a law forbidding, by a fine of $50, professional baseball games in this State on Sunday, Charlie Ebbetts was quoted by a Brooklyn Eagle reporter as saying, "I want Sunday baseball made legitimate; I don't want any such back-handed way of licensing it."

It is possible to continue to adduce ad infinitum proofs that in effect "fining" and "licensing" are synonymous terms, but enough has been said, or suggested, to make it evident to one whose sole criterion of a well-governed city is not a low tax rate, that the only difference between a fine and a license is, in the great majority of cases, that the former is more agreeable—because it is less expensive—to the culprit than the latter would be.

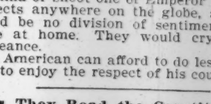
ROGER L. CONANT.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

For Double Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If not too antiquated, let me suggest an easy method of overcoming the stupid way in which names of streets are at present placed on lampposts. Take, for instance, Lexington Avenue. When riding in a car one sees first, say, Thirty-fourth Street, then Thirty-fifth Street, and so on. Now, why would it not be a good plan to have on posts as follows, facing Lexington Avenue:



The first name would denote the street you are on and the second the cross street. This is not likely to be adopted, but there's the suggestion just the same. J. G.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

To Stop Nose Bleed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cut some blotting paper about an inch square, roll it about the size of a lead pencil, and put it up the nostril that is bleeding. The hollow in it will allow the sufferer to breathe; the blood will fill the space between the tube and the nose, and will very soon coagulate and thereby stop the flow of blood. G. L. A.

New York, Aug. 19, 1899.

STAND BY THE FLAG.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

There should be no more temporizing with those who are firing upon our soldiers from the rear while they are so heroically battling with the Tagals in the front. As long as the struggle is in progress he who is not for us is against us. There can be no middle ground. Whatever men may think as to the final disposition of the Philippines, this is not the time to settle that question. As long as American soldiers are being butchered by a half-savage foe, it is the duty of every American to stand loyally by the flag of his country. Those who are not willing to give it full allegiance, under existing circumstances, are not worthy to enjoy the benefits vouchsafed to those who live under it.

In no country under the sun would such a spectacle as we see to-day in America be presented. Britons deprecate war with Krüger, but the first gun fired in South Africa will echo the sentiments of the whole people of the United Kingdom. Had Marchand's expedition down the Nile been assailed by British arms, every Frenchman worthy the name would have jumped to the denfense of the tricolor. Strike a Muscovite in China or shoot one of Emperor William's subjects anywhere on the globe, and there would be no division of sentiment among those at home. They would cry out for vengeance.

No American can afford to do less and expect to enjoy the respect of his countrymen.

As They Read the Constitution.

From The Washington Star.

Among the readers and expounders of the Constitution, some of the strictest constructionists are to be found in Texas, and the recent flood in the Brazos Valley has brought them to the front. Gov. Sayers, in explaining the measures he took for the relief of the sufferers from that calamity, has felt called upon to make this statement:

"Some criticism has been urged as to my action in securing rations from the Federal Government. For such action I have no apology to make. It occurred to me that neither time nor circumstance was opportune for indulging in any view, however just, that might be entertained in regard to the relations between the State and the Federal Government. People were starving and without clothing, the emergency was great, and the conditions, in my opinion, were such as to completely justify the means adopted."

The Legislature of the State was not in session, the Governor had no available funds at his command to provide relief for the starving and the homeless, and, like a wise man, he appealed for assistance to the Federal Government—which is, by the way, as much the Government of the people of Texas as it is of the people of any other State of the Union. The relief was forthcoming, and the hungry and deserving were fed—fed with their own rations. But the strict constructionists have only censure for the act.

Interpretation equally luminous of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence is being applied by these same men, and those elsewhere who agree with them, to the Philippine problem. They insist that there is no Constitutional warrant for either our presence or our activity in the Philippines. The Constitution forbids the holding of colonies by the United States, and the Declaration of Independence forbids resistance to Aguiraldo. As he refuses to give his consent to government of the archipelago by the United States, the President should sound a truce, invite him to state his terms, comply with them, and then get out.

But the President looks at this larger problem as Gov. Sayers looked at the smaller. He sees a condition of things which calls for immediate attention; and so he puts aside the protests of phrase-makers and hair-splitters and addresses himself to it in a common sense way. No gabble about the consent of the governed is to interfere with his assertion of American authority wherever the flag flies. And he will continue to hold the Philippines under the Constitution until Congress shall provide a government for them.

NUGGETS.

Strategy.

Wife—Dear me! How are we ever to get through this crowd? We'll miss the train.

Husband—Raise your umbrella and walk ahead. I'll follow.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Resented.

Startled Housewife—Get away from here, you scarecrow!

Dismal Dawson—I ain't no scarecrow. I jist traded clothes with one, that's all.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Heathen Blameless.

"Don't the heathen dress ridiculously?" said Maude.

"Of course they do," replied Ethel. "What else can they do, when we send them trunkfuls of shirtwaists and beaver hats every year?"—Harper's Bazar.

With Pleasure.

McSwatters—I always love to hear that girl next door play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Mrs. McSwatters—I thought you said you couldn't stand her piano playing?

McSwatters—Well, when she plays "The Star-Spangled Banner" it's a sign she's got through.—Syracuse Herald.

Truly Appreciative.

"Do you appreciate poetry?" asked the serious young woman.

"Yes, indeed," answered Mr. Cumrox. "There's one piece of poetry that has done me a world of good. Old as I am, there are times when I couldn't tell how to figure without saying 'Thirty days hath September, April, June, and November.'"—Washington Star.

TO THE PROPHET OF TROUBLE

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

The wind blows sweet out of the West,
And yet I hear you sigh;
I bid you hope—you beat your breast
And fiercely ask me, "Why?"
You hear the wind wail as in dread;
I hear it sing sweet songs—
I love the world—you look ahead
To see increasing wrongs.

You see the sky—the glory there—
And say a storm impends!
But now, at noon, the day is fair,
No matter how it ends!
How restful is the ancient mill—
An artist's dream, indeed—
"Alas!" you sigh, "the wheel is still,
Dumb evidence of greed."

Upon the hill the grass is green,
The trees with fruit are red,
And gladness hangs o'er all the scene,
But still you doubt and dread!
The wind blows sweet out of the West,
The night is far away,
The glorious world is at its best—
Thank Heaven for to-day!

SEEKS CHURCH INCENDIARY

Dr. Clendenin Thinks Briggs Case Had to Do with St. Peter's Fire.

SEDITIOUS LETTERS RECEIVED

Idea Scouted in Other Quarters—Trouble Over Ordination of the Rev. John Tilley, Jr.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin and the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, profess to believe that there is a close relation between the burning of their church and the controversy brought on by the refusal of St. Peter's to its use for the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs and the pushing on with that matter by Bishop Potter, in spite of protests. The Rev. Dr. Clendenin also professes to believe that the Rev. John Tilley, Jr., ordained Deacon yesterday, was virtually refused the rite in this diocese because he was reared in St. Peter's and has had its rector as preceptor.

A meeting of the Vestry, held on Saturday, offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the incendiary. To the sum offered by the Vestry the rector adds an additional $1,000. Asked about it yesterday the Rev. Dr. Clendenin said that the rewards were offered because the Vestry felt sure the church was set on fire, and that, while he had no evidence to that effect, he felt there was no other influence than his controversial enemies to inspire or prompt the act.

Investigations made at the church bring to light no positive evidence of incendiarism. A light was found in two parts, and one of them in an unusual place. The time of night was one that such a deed might be expected to be done, for the fire was discovered a few minutes after 1 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Dr. Clendenin said that letters he had received, while none of them threatened to burn St. Peter's, were sufficiently seditious in language to lead him to believe the writers of them capable of doing almost anything. From conversation with him and with members of St. Peter's vestry, it was learned that the letters more than any other one thing lead them to suspect enemies, made such by the recent controversy, started by Prof. Briggs, to have been in some manner the direct or indirect cause of St. Peter's being now in ruins.

The Rev. Mr. Tilley, who was ordained, has been a student for many years. He is a college graduate, and was also graduated from the General Theological Seminary in this city. At the latter, which is dominated by the High Church influence, he stood very high in scholarship. He had expected to be ordained Deacon at the Trinity ordination in May. According to the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, however, there seemed to be some secret influence in the board of examining chaplains, who are diocesan and appointees of Bishop Potter. Mr. Tilley could not pass, although he stood higher in scholarship than some who did pass and were ordained three months ago. There has been trouble over the case for several months. Compromises were suggested, but the rector of St. Peter's said they were all on one side.

Finally recourse was had to another diocese. Bishop Seymour of Springfield belongs to the High Church party, and stoutly opposed the action of Bishop Potter in the Briggs matter. The examining chaplains of his diocese said Mr. Tilley passed a brilliant examination, and they recommended him for orders. A place in All Angels' Mission, Decatur, was found for him, and by that act, since he was to go to the Springfield Diocese to labor, he became Bishop Seymour's candidate for holy orders. It is customary for Bishops to ordain their own men, and so Bishop Seymour came to Westchester and performed the rite yesterday morning.

The ceremony took place in the small stone chapel. The Rev. Dr. Clendenin preached the sermon and the Rev. R. M. Berkeley of Dobbs Ferry read the Epistle. Bishop Seymour was the celebrant of the holy communion.

The examining Chaplains of this diocese are the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon; the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Harris of Scarborough, the Rev. Dr. George William Douglas of Grace Church, who preached the Briggs ordination sermon, and the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr. Some of these are abroad, and all but one are out of town. That one, when seen yesterday, said he did not want his name used, since he is one of the youngest men on the board. He would not talk beyond saying that examinations under Bishop Potter had for years been growing more difficult, and that many Western dioceses accept men who cannot pass here.

He did not for a moment believe that any candidate had been turned down because Dr. Clendenin or anybody else was his preceptor. He said Bishop Potter had not acted, because the matter of rejected candidates does not go to him. As for the fire, he deplored it, of course, but could not believe that any body of men having control of a Christian Church of any denomination could think seriously that mere controversial antagonism was sufficient in this day to warrant them turning incendiaries. It was preposterous to talk so.

Great crowds were at Westchester yesterday to see the burned structure. The church was locked, and beyond a blackened main tower and a hole in the roof at the rear, nothing could be seen. The interior is, however, a complete wreck, and rebuilding will cost at least $50,000. This rebuilding will begin at once. The chapel where services will be held meanwhile is detached from the church, and 200 feet distant.

ARREST AT A CAMP MEETING.

Alleged Thief and ex-Convict Caught Among Sing Sing Worshippers.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 20.—This was the last day of the Sing Sing Camp Meeting and the attendance was very large. Meetings began soon after daylight, and were held almost continuously all day. This evening at 11 o'clock the camp closed for the year with the usual march.

There was considerable of a stir at the main afternoon meeting due to the arrest of an alleged thief. A man whose name he said is Smith had been active all week professing religion. On Friday he was in Sing Sing Village, and Chief of Police Corrigan recognized him as a crook. He notified the camp meeting authorities, and they thought they had a clue to the reason why many small articles had been missed from the camp.

A communication was sent to the New York authorities and a detective visited the camp to-day. The detective said the man was an ex-convict, and had served a term in the State Prison here. He did not remember his name, he said. This afternoon after taking a look around the camp the detective arrested the man and started toward New York with him.

FUSION LIKELY IN NEBRASKA.

Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans to Meet To-morrow.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans will meet in this city on Tuesday to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and two members of the Board of Regents of the State University. There will be a strong attempt made to fuse all the parties on the nominations, with good prospects of success. Ex-Gov. Silas A. Holcomb, Populist, is the leading candidate for the Supreme Bench, and the present outlook is that he will receive the nomination.

W. J. Bryan is a delegate to the Democratic Convention, and it is reasonably safe to predict that his wishes will govern the action of that body. This means that the platform will declare for free silver. The platform in all probability will declare against expansion, and criticise the Administration for rits conduct of the Philippine war.

Coal-Laden Schooner a Total Loss.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—The four-masted schooner Augustus Palmer, Capt. Haskell, loaded with 2,125 tons of coal, from Newport News to Bangor, Me., went ashore last night on the Tail of the Horse shoal, near Thimble Light. The sea was running very high and she immediately sunk in four fathoms of water. Capt. Haskell and crew were rescued by the Maryland pilot boat Pilot and transferred to an English tramp steamer, which brought them to Norfolk this afternoon. The Merritt Wrecking Company reports the Palmer as a total loss.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW PARIS VIEWS THE PRISONER IN RENNES.—The following extracts are taken from the most recent copies of significant Paris papers to arrive in this city. Rochefort writes in L'Intransigeant: "The apparition of Dreyfus in the courtroom has suggested only this feeling: Is it possible that this scorpion, as deformed physically as morally, this nightbird with the crooked beak, has disorganized France for two years? To look at him one would not give two sous for his carcass. Yet he has cost France a hundred millions." M. Cornély, in Le Figaro, says: "It is a soldier, and one respectful of discipline, who stood at the prisoner's bar. He guards himself against the natural fury of the realization of his wronga. I feel that were I in his place I should be carried away. I should want to spit in the face of my accusers and ex-jailers; vomit my rage at all their infamy. And then, of course, the Nationalist press would accuse me of a cheap theatricalism which they would declare the surest evidence of guilt. * * * Briefly, my impression of the trial has been excellent. The attitude and words of Dreyfus give a strong suggestion of innocence and that of the court of loyalty and sincerity." M. François Coppée has written in Le Gaulois: "I hope that the Judges will realize their responsibility, and that finally France will be purged of all the scoundrels and 'sans patrie' who are eating her vitals." In L'Aurore M. Clémenceau says: "He (Dreyfus) has rolled back a gravestone after suffering pains greater than purgatory itself, and to-morrow men of letters who bravely insulted him when he was alone against all will try and find in that face marks of torture and discover in them proofs of treason."

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DREYFUS'S GOOD JAILERS.—Maitre Demange, Dreyfus's senior counsel, has related the following episode of his client's imprisonment on the Ile du Diable: The prisoner's patient suffering completely won the hearts of his immediate jailers, who secretly did their best to relieve his misery when possible behind the backs of their Sergeants and superiors. Thus, when he was put in irons his jailers would silently creep to his cell for the purpose of padding his gyves with a handkerchief or scarf in order to prevent friction against his sore flesh, the prisoner looking gratefully into their faces to express his thanks, which he was afraid to utter in words. They would return at daybreak to remove the evidence of their charity. Maitre Demange also says that when M. Bertillon's scheme, attempting to prove that Dreyfus had combined the handwriting of his brother with his own in fabricating the bordereau, was shown to his client the latter asked for an explanation of it. Maitre Demange replied that none was possible, adding: "It is the work of a madman." Dreyfus asked that the scheme be left with him for two days, which was done. The prisoner afterward explained that the scheme was remarkably clever, perfectly accurate, and mathematically true, once the premises were admitted, but the premises, it is needless to say, adds Le Figaro, were wrong. "Thus it would seem that the solitary man who could appreciate M. Bertillon's ingenuity was the wretch whom the scientist sought to keep in the galleys."

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LORD CURZON'S PLANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Lord Curzon's plan for the reorganization of India's scheme of defense has just been put into operation. It restores to the regular army a large number of troops hitherto quartered at fortified posts in the tribal country. The enlistment of the tribes in defense of their own country by enrolling them in local militia corps under British officers will also take place, while the movable columns, connected with the military bases in India by improved light railways, will support the positions where necessary. On the Samana Range a border police corps of 450 men will replace the present garrison, and in the Kurram the strength of the present militia will be doubled. A movable column will be posted in the new cantonment in the Miranzai Valley, and the railway connection will probably be carried to Kohat. In North Waziristan the militia will hold all the posts now guarded by regulars and levies, while in the Tochi Valley and the South Waziri country the militia will occupy Shahur and the Gomal Valley, with Wana as headquarters, movable columns supporting at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the Khyber region it is proposed to strengthen Fort Landikotal and establish a movable column at Peshawur. A standard gauge railway will be made to Jamrud. A reduction of the Chitral garrison in October has been decided upon, but the upper Drosh forts will be expanded and a levy service, organized through the Mehtar of Chitral, will guard the posts and bridges from the Lowari Pass to Chitral. Besides saving the exchequer some £100,000 a year, the Viceroy believes that these measures will not only conciliate the tribes by persuading them to accept well-paid services for the defense of their own territory, but also that they will result in general quietude on the northwestern frontier.

BOER ULTIMATUM DENIED.

British Colonial Office Says Mr. Chamberlain Has Not Sent One—Report that Transvaal Has Replied.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Colonial Office denies that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has sent an ultimatum to the Government of the South African Republic with respect to the demands of the Outlanders, as was asserted this morning by The People newspaper.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported here, has handed its reply to the British Agent at Pretoria, to be forwarded to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner for South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony.

Conflicting accounts are given as to its contents, and it is possible that the report is premature, and that the reply will be delayed, owing to the trouble with Portugal about the transport of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal, now in Delagoa Bay.

Strong feeling has been aroused here by the fact that the Transvaal is sending large quantities of war material for distribution among its supporters in Cape Colony and the Orange Free State.

Over seven tons have been landed at Port Elizabeth, on Algoa Bay, and sent over Cape railway lines through to the north for distribution.

The Cape Colony Government complains that it could not prevent transportation of the supplies to a friendly State, and that, if permission had been refused, the supplies would have been sent to Delagoa Bay.

It is probable that the matter will now be referred to the Imperial Government.

TWO FRENCH OFFICERS KILLED.

Were to Replace Two Others Recalled for Cruelty in the Soudan.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Intelligence has been received from the French Soudan indicating that Lieut. Klopp and Lieut. Meunier, who were sent to take command of a column of troops there, have both been assassinated.

The officers who were killed were sent out to replace Capt. Voulet and Capt. Chanoine, who were recalled for barbarous cruelties to the natives.

The Figaro prints a story according to which the assassinated officers were killed by a discharge of rifles ordered by Capt. Voulet out of revenge, Lieut. Klopp having been the means of his recall by undertaking an inquiry into the charges of barbarity.

PRINCE HENRY'S COMING VISIT.

He May Go to Washington to See President McKinley.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who commands the German Squadron in the Pacific, will visit San Francisco, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, on board his flagship, the Deutschland, after he leaves China.

It is possible, according to the same authority, that he will also go to Washington to see President McKinley, who has sent him an invitation.

RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

Over Three Hundred Persons Have an Audience of an Hour.

ROME, Aug. 20.—At the festival of St. Joachim to-day the Pope granted an audience of over an hour to 300 persons, all of whom were presented to him, in addition to 16 Cardinals, and many other prelates.

His Holiness expressed his happiness at being able again to celebrate the feast, and gave numerous historical reminiscences. He conversed freely with the Cardinals, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIPS.

The Hanna-Payne Bill Is Not Extravagant in Payments to Encourage American Shipping Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, who has prepared much of the information for members of Congress that has enabled them to support the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, has been convinced for some months that the next Congress will make a determined effort to pass a bill for the encouragement of American shipbuilders, and in a statement which he makes to-day plainly asserts that if any scheme involving Government subventions is to be adopted with the purpose suggested, the Hanna-Payne bill offers the best solution of the subsidy idea without being excessive in its awards, as compared with the subventions granted by other Governments. In attempting to justify the Hanna-Payne bill Mr. Chamberlain says:

"Some of the recent criticisms of the Senate Bill No. 5,590, generally called the Hanna-Payne bill, convey the impression that the compensation it provides for steamships is wholly unreasonable. On the general principle of the bill differences of opinion are to be expected, but its details are not, I believe, subject to criticism on the score of extravagance, at least when compared with the support foreign Governments offer to their mail steamships.

"The bill gives a uniform rate of compensation to all vessels (sail or steam) virtually 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles traversed to offset the increased cost of construction and operation in the United States. I do not care to go into an examination here of all the facts on which this rate is determined. It has not, so far as I am aware, been criticised as unreasonable, if one accepts the theory that the Government is warranted in offsetting those differences in order to give our merchant shipping in foreign trade a start.

"The bill also gives, (over and above the one cent per one hundred miles,) a special allowance for steamships of over 1,500 gross tons and of fourteen knots speed or upward. About eighty per cent. of the sea-going screw steamships in the world which comply with the requirements named as to size and speed now receive, and for some years have received, the assistance in some form of the various Governments whose flags they respectively fly. The proposition in Senate bill 5,590, so far from being unwarrantable, therefore, is merely in conformity with the ordinary maritime custom of years. It seems strange only to those who have not looked at the facts.

"The special and additional rates for steamships of fourteen knots or over, which have been condemned as extravagant and unheard of, are designed to offset the corresponding allowances given to similar steamships by foreign Governments. Bearing in mind that only these rates (not the allowance for difference in cost of construction and operation) are being considered, the rates proposed are not more than enough as a counterbalance contribution by foreign Governments to similar steamships.

"The large British mail contracts are awarded in lump sums, but I have been at pains to ascertain the steamships by which they are performed; their size, speed, number of voyages, and distances traversed during a year. With this data it is easy to ascertain the additional rates named to which similar vessels would be entitled under Senate Bill No. 5,590. Viewed from another standpoint, this comparison will show what foreign Governments pay to certain steamships and what American steamships of precisely the same size and speed running parallel to them throughout a year would receive as an offset under the Hanna-Payne bill. The detailed computations would fill several columns, but following are the summaries, including tonnage of the contract vessels:

	Tonnage.	British Contract.	Senate Bill No. 5,590
Peninsular and Oriental	148,855	$1,660,297	$1,146,941
Pacific Steam and Orient steamships	56,305	413,100	466,531
Castle Mail and Union steamships	63,676	456,840	498,410
Royal Mail	21,733	291,600	196,742
Canadian Pacific	17,715	291,600	140,586
Cunard and White Star	79,478	665,545	1,040,624
Total	387,262	$3,778,982	$3,488,834

"Senate Bill 5,590 thus proposes to offset $3,778,982 awarded under British contracts with $3,488,834 awarded under American contracts. The proposition is not extravagant, nor does it mean a pot of money for the owners of fast American steamships. Were it not for two facts—that Americans will obtain advantages in operating slow cargo boats in conjunction with mail steamships, and that our Pacific intercourse with Asia is not subject to Suez Canal tolls—the bill would probably fail to accomplish its purpose.

"The last item in the table, which shows a marked difference, calls for a word. The United States has been paying the Cunard and White Star lines an average of $180,000 for some years for carrying the outgoing mails. Unless this amount be added to the $665,000 paid those lines by the British Government, it ought to be deducted from the $1,040,624 which corresponding American vessels performing the same service would receive under Senate Bill 5,590 as being 'merely mail pay,' and having nothing to do with ship subsidies.

"Any method of comparing facts with which I am familiar will show that such advantages as the Hanna-Payne bill gives to American shipping are as much to the benefit of cargo vessels as to mail steamships, in spite of the higher rates given to the latter class, which have been computed on the basis of efforts by other nations to maintain fast ocean mail lines."

HELD FOR MURDERING HIS WIFE

Victim Shot with Small Rifle Was Reported a Suicide by Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 20.—The partly told story of a horrible crime comes from Fort Lawn. Two days ago Mrs. S. W. Reep was found in bed shot through the head with a small rifle, and her husband, who has a store there, reported it as a suicide. Mrs. Reep was young, good-looking, and very popular. The suicide theory was not believed.

Last night when his neighbors came in possession of some of the facts, they wished to lynch Reep and a young woman related to his wife, who is believed to be deeply implicated. It is said that Mrs. Reep was shot while asleep, an infant being moved from her breast to give the murderer a fairer aim. There is intense excitement in Fort Lawn. Reep was sent to jail at Chester to-day. The investigation is to be continued.

MARCONI IS COMING HERE.

Hopes One Day to Send Wireless Messages Across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Signor Marconi, whose experiments in wireless telegraphy at Dover, have attracted so much attention, will go to the United States next month.

In the course of an interview, published in The Daily Mail, he says he is not unhopeful of being able eventually to communicate by his system between England and the United States.

Swiss Societies at the Targets.

The annual shooting festival of the United Swiss Shooting Societies of the United States was held yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. Fully 5,000 persons were present who amused themselves with games, dancing, &c. Six teams participated in the prize shoot, the results being as follows: Paterson, N. J., team, 652 out of a possible 900; Elizabeth, N. J., 635; South River, N. J., 630; Newark, N. J., 620; New York City, 593. Danfour team, under whose auspices the festial was held, 588. The festival will be continued to-day.

An Old Landmark Burned.

Fire last night destroyed the Edwards homestead on the old Newton Road, in Laurel Hill, Queens. The house had been a landmark in the section for fifty years. It was long neglected and had fallen into decay. It has been occupied by two families recently. They escaped without trouble, but the house burned down within a very short time.

Chicago Ruling on Libel Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A. V. Fitzgerald was held to the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Underwood on the charge of criminal libel in sending an anonymous letter to the Coroner, charging F. E. Hellwig of 212 Schiller Street with giving poison to his wife. Fitzgerald pleaded that the communication was privileged, but this was overruled. The legal point is said to be new.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Miss Viola Allen and John Drew Here Again Ready for Work.

ACTRESS ILL DURING VOYAGE

Expects Much of Play F. Marion Crawford Is to Write—Mr. Drew Pleased with "The Tyranny of Tears."

The theatrical world was particularly interested in the arrival yesterday on the American Line steamship New York, from Southampton and Cherbourg, of Miss Viola Allen and John Drew. It had been reported that Mrs. James Brown Potter was also a passenger on the New York, but this proved to be untrue. A vast throng met the ship at the pier, news that she had been sighted off Atlantic Highlands having been received during the forenoon.

Miss Viola Allen, accompanied by her mother, who has traveled with her abroad, was one of the first of the passengers to land and get away from the Custom House officials. Miss Allen had been ill during the greater part of the voyage, and had scarcely shown herself on deck among the other passengers. She had been one of the many passengers to suffer the ill-effects of the rough weather the New York encountered on the trip.

Miss Allen said she had experienced a most enjoyable, though, for the most part, quiet, trip in the Old World. She went to Europe June 21, and spent her first four weeks in London and Paris. She was joined in the latter place the second week in July by her manager, George C. Tyler. Accompanied by him and her mother, Mrs. C. Leslie Allen, the actress went to Florence, Italy, to meet F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who is to write a play for her from a novel upon which he is now at work. This play will be ready for Miss Allen for the season of 1900 and 1901.

Miss Allen says she was very much pleased with the outline of the play as well as the scenario as related by Mr. Crawford, but that there was little to say about it at this early date. Mr. Crawford will come to this country early in November, and will at that time be in a position to give more in detail about the piece. "Mr. Lorimer Stoddard will collaborate with Mr. Crawford in writing the play," said Miss Allen, "and I am sure that it will be all that we wish and expect it to be.

"After we had visited Mr. Crawford, in Italy, my mother and I went to Lake Luzerne, in Switzerland, and there we have remained pretty much all the time until our departure for America. And now that I am home again I shall have to begin work immediately. Rehearsals will commence tomorrow, as I understand it." Miss Allen will open her season at Syracuse Sept. 4, and will begin a five weeks' engagement at Powers's Theatre, Chicago, a week later.

John Drew, who seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, said he was glad to get back to America, and was ready to take up his work at once. He was very enthusiastic over his new play, "The Tyranny of Tears," and declared that Charles Wyndham had scored his greatest success in it.

"There is but little to tell about my plans here," said Mr. Drew, "for the reason that the public knows about as much of them as I do myself. We shall open at the Empire Theatre Sept. 11. That is about all I know that is of interest. I had a delightful trip, going first with my wife to Germany, where my daughter was at school. I was at Dresden when Mr. Daly died, and was, of course, shocked at the news."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN QUARREL.

Booker T. Washington Defines His Attitude for His Critics.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., said to-night, with regard to the reports sent out from Chicago as to the attack made upon him by two members of the Afro-American Council at Chicago after Washington had left there to fill an engagement in Saratoga:

"When I left Chicago it was with the very happiest understanding with all of the leading spirits of the council, from President Walters down. We agreed as to the good that could be accomplished along the lines which I regard as for the best interests of the race. Some of my race think I ought to participate in political activity and discussion. Personally, I have not entertained this view, and I shall not do so. There are plenty of others to do it. I shall still continue in the future, as in the past, to devote myself to the moral, educational, and industrial development of the race. In this way I feel I can be of more service at this time than in any other. Whatever a few critics may say in public and in private as to my work and as to my course, I have the satisfaction of knowing I am sustained by the knowledge that I enjoy the confidence, the sympathy, and the respect of the most thoughtful and forceful members of the Afro-American race."

CAMP MEETING SUNDAY.

Large Gatherings at the Services Held at Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 20.—"Camp meeting Sunday" attracted a monster crowd of Methodists to the camp grounds. Eleven services were held during the day, the first meeting, the consecration service, taking place in the Janes Memorial Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M. This early morning gathering was in charge of the Devotional Committee, consisting of Bishop Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday. An hour later family devotions for the hotel guests were held in the Auditorium in charge of Dr. Ballard.

There were over 12,000 present at the young people's meeting in the Temple at 9 A. M. The Rev. Dr. J. F. Berry of Chicago had charge of this service and the Drew Theological Seminary Quartet sang several hymns. At the same hour, in the Tabernacle, the Devotional Committee conducted the holiness meeting for the old Soldiers of the Cross.

There were 12,000 present at the morning preaching service in the Auditorium. Prof. Morgan and his choir of 200 voices sang several inspiring hymns while the congregation assembled. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Dubs of Chicago.

Over 3,000 scholars attended the three departments of the Summer Sabbath School, two-thirds of this number being in Dr. Hanlon's Bible class in the auditorium.

The service in the auditorium, at 3 P. M., was conducted by the Western Ministerial Quartet, consisting of the Rev. L. H. Baker and the Rev. Dr. G. L. Hanawalt of Delaware, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Stocking of St. Louis, and the Rev. L. B. Wiles of Savannah, Mo.

A meeting for children was held in the temple at 4 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Grace Weiser-Davis, an evangelist. At 6 P. M. the surf meeting was held on the beach, at the foot of Ocean Pathway, led by Vice President Ballard. Twenty thousand took part in the singing and responsive readings. At 6:30 a twilight meeting was held in the temple.

The sermon this evening was preached by Dr. Berry of Chicago, one of the leaders in the work of the Epworth League.

THE L. A. W. BOSTON MEET.

Receipts Were Not Sufficient to Pay All the Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The League of American Wheelmen meet in this city last week was a great success socially, but hardly so financially. The visitors were well cared for, and the committee of five did their best to make things pleasant for those from other cities. The financial failure was the result of the poor success of the box office on the race days. The four racing meets were very poorly attended, and the Associated Cycling Clubs will be obliged to draw on the treasury.

Even then it is hardly possible that the bills can be paid out of this fund, for the purses and prizes given at the meeting were costly. The racing men, however, need have no fear, for the purse money will be paid at once. The committee will receive subscriptions from trades people and others interested if the gate money and the A. C. C. treasury cannot pay the expenses.

Philippine Recruit Killed by Train.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—James P. Young, a private in Company D, Thirtieth Infantry Volunteers, was killed by a freight train at Evanston to-day. Young but recently enlisted for service in the Philippines. He lives at Mechanicsburg, Ill., and was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment during the Spanish war.

FOUGHT THE STORM TWO DAYS.

Thrilling Experience on the Kansas City—Driven 100 Miles from Course —Added Danger from Fire.

SAVANNAH, Aug 20.—Those on the steamship Kansas City, which reached here early this morning, fifty hours overdue, had a thrilling experience. The ship encountered the West Indian storm off Cape Hatteras, and battled with it for two days. Capt. Fisher said it was the severest storm he has ever encountered.

The Kansas City was driven 100 miles off her course seaward. During that time the fifty passengers had a most trying experience. The saloon was flooded, the passengers were wet, bedraggled, and sick; some of the women were hysterical, and some of the men not much better. Most of the passengers kept in their rooms, and those on the upper deck were unable to get out. The ship rolled and lurched as the huge waves struck her and broke over her decks. The doors and windows were battened, but every moment during the fiercest of the storm it was feared the skylights would be broken in and let the waves through.

At one time the danger of fire was added to the horror of the storm. On Friday morning the electric light wires set fire to the casing in the after companionway. The fire worked its way along the casing to the main saloon, where the smoke made its presence known. The alarm was given immediately and the call to quarters was sounded. The storm was still at its height, but the crew responded quickly to the call and the fire was subdued.

All the casualties were to the officers and crew. Capt. Fisher was injured, though not seriously, by a fall, and First Officer Smith was thrown against the deck and internally injured. Several coal passers were injured, and it was only by extra efforts that they were kept at work.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The sight of the season was at the Casino this evening, where the regular Sunday concert was given, with the full list of the cottage colony and the townspeople present. Every available seat was occupied, in fact, many ladies with their escorts were satisfied to sit upon the steps leading to the horseshoe piazza. The brilliant illumination, together with the torrid atmosphere, made the conditions for an open-air affair perfect. Every table in the grill rooms was in use, even the small space at the foot of the grill room staircase was pressed into service, and no less than six of the cottagers who wished to entertain at dinner there were compelled to seek another place. Never in the history of the Casino have so many of the cottagers assembled there at one time. Among those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. John Clinton Gray, F. O. Beach, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Mrs. George B. De Forest, R. B. Van Cortland, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Reginald Brooks, J. Shoemaker, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. F. H. Allen.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones has cards out for 100 guests for a sail and dinner on the steam yacht Narada for Wednesday evening.

Casino registers include R. H. Jackson, Frank McLaughlin, Miss Leary, and Worthington Whitehouse.

Registered at the Golf Club are C. A. Munn, G. Deschamp, A. De Navarro, Miss Eva Barbay, C. C. Paulding, Miss Anna Leary, Miss Sylvia Green, and Carlros Rohl, Argentine Consul General at New York.

Yachts in the harbor this evening included the steamers Utopian, Valiant, Nourmahal, Narada, Sultana, Electra, Josephine, Vergan, Osceola, Admiral, Duquesne, Stella, Telka, and Preble; schooners Mayflower, Uncas, and Sylph; sloops Defender, Navahoe, and Carmita.

Miss Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Clews at the Rocks.

Assistant Secretary of War J. P. Meiklejohn is registered at Hotel Aquidneck.

Worthington Whitehouse of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at the Breakers.

C. C. Paulding is the guest of Senator Depew.

W. G. Conrad and family, who have been spending some time at the Cliffs Hotel, have returned to their home in Montana.

Lindsay Russell of New York spent Sunday as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy at the Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—There were a large number of entertainers at Malvern to-night, the largest parties being those of Gen. William F. Draper, the American Ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mrs. De Grasse Fox. In Gen. Draper's party were Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. George Ingalls, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. George Davie, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Capt. Thomas J. Bush, Miss Dennison, Miss Seely, E. J. Curley, and John B. Henderson, Jr.

Mrs. Van Nest entertained Miss Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beals, Miss Lucy Draper, Theodore Bjorksten, Henry Patterson, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lee, and W. P. Draper.

Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertained Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss S. Furniss, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, William Fisher Lewis, Mr. Bay, and Charles T. How.

Count Von Rosen of the Swedish Legation left for Newport to-night, where he will spend two weeks before returning to Washington. The other members of the legation are still here.

Mr. Balmaceda, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, is in town. He is the son of the well-known Chilean dictator.

Edward S. Hatch, Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, arrived to-night on his yacht Huron. E. W. Little is also on board.

The steam yacht Geralda, E. S. Renwick, came into the harbor to-day.

W. C. Whitney at October Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—William C. Whitney, his daughter, Dorothy, and the Misses Randolph arrived at Mr. Whitney's country place on October Mountain, Saturday night, and will remain for several days. Mr. Whitney has a stable of saddle and carriage horses here, which were sent up from New York early last week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected up from Newport before Sept. 1.

DEATH IN THE HAYUP CLUB.

Doctor Said Hemorrhage, but Coyle's Father Said Murder.

John Coyle, twenty-five years old, of 33 Cannon Street, died suddenly yesterday at 348 Cherry Street, the home of the recently organized Hayup Club. An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital, and Dr. Baker, who responded, said the man's death had been caused by a hemorrhage. Coyle was said to have been a consumptive.

The man's father, James Coyle, when seen later, denied his son was a consumptive, and declared he had been murdered. He told the Madison Street Station police that his son was strong and healthy and had been employed at driving a coal wagon.

According to the father's story the son had been out on a skylarking trip with two men friends. They played "craps" and the son won. A quarrel over the proceeds of the game followed, and one of the men knocked Coyle down so that his skull was fractured by contact with the pavement. The father claims two girls witnessed the assault, and said he will produce them in court to-day.

The detectives will thoroughly investigate Coyle's statements, and the Coroner will now make an autopsy. Until the father told his story the police were inclined to accept the statement of Dr. Baker.

WHEELED WITH A BROKEN LEG.

Brooklyn Woman Rode Five Miles Before She Knew She Was Hurt.

Mrs. R. A. Thompson, wife of a commission merchant of this city, who lives at 855 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was riding on her bicycle in Prospect Park Friday afternoon, in company with a party of friends, when, in endeavoring to get out of the way of a "scorcher," she swerved aside, upsetting her wheel. She was thrown to the pavement, but remounted and rode five miles.

When she was starting for her home her right leg became much swollen and very painful. She was unable to continue riding, and went back in a trolley car. On Saturday, as the pain continued to increase, she called in Dr. W. R. A. Garley, who found that her leg had been fractured by the fall and that in riding home she had torn two ligaments below the ankle.

REV. DR. MACARTHUR ON CUBA.

He Says There Is No Country Which Promises More for a Young Man—Thinks Annexation Inevitable.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York, who has been visiting Cuba on a somewhat protracted tour of investigation, addressed an audience in Berkeley Temple this afternoon He gave great credit to Gen. Brooke for his work in Havana, in which city he said he had spent a number of weeks investigating conditions. He also spoke very highly of the work of Gens. Ludlow and Rathbone.

Bullfighting and cockfighting, said Dr. MacArthur, had now ceased. There had been great progress in all business on the island, and he knew of no other place which promised more for a young man than Cuba. There had been a long night of oppression, but it was passing away, and a bright day was dawning. As to political conditions, there were Cubans who wanted a Cuba Libre, who did not like the American flag. They had forgotten that it was this flag which compelled the evacuation of the island by Spain. These people had fought for freedom. It had been the dream of their lives to free Cuba, and it was hard not to see that dream fulfilled. But there were many who saw that the only security was in annexation, and who favored that. So did all the Spaniards in the island.

The Cubans, the speaker said, could not make a Cuban republic. The American flag would have to float over the land, even if they had the opportunity to try it. It was best that Cuba should be one of the States under the American flag.

A great work, said Dr. MacArthur, was being done in the island by the Post Office Department established in Havana. Nearly all money sent went by this agency. Gen. Rathbone, as head of that department, was the right man. American women had done a great deal to bring the Cuban people to an understanding of the good intentions of the United States Government. They had arranged receptions where they met Cuban people, and had followed Cuban customs, and done much to create a good impression. The speaker then told about the experiences of the Rev. Mr. Diaz in Havana during the Spanish régime. He was arrersted and thrown into prison, but was released on the demand of the United States, being a citizen of this country, though a Cuban by birth. Toral surrendered on being informed by Mr. Diaz that the Americans at Santiago had an army of 75,000, feeling that with such a force it was useless to fight longer. Dr. MacArthur said the Cubans idolized Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee.

QUINCY MEN WANT $264,000,000.

To Sue the United States for Some Union Pacific Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says a score and more of Quincy men are investing money in a project to draw $264,000,000 out of the United States Treasury. All they need, they say, is an order from a court of competent jurisdiction to get this money.

None of the men who have invested money in the proposition care to have their identity known, although the list is said to include the names of some of the most prominent business men in the city. Albert Morgan of Decatur has been in the city for some time working up the scheme.

The money which they have put in is to be used to further a lawsuit against the Government for the collection of $54,000,000 of Union Pacific first mortgage bonds issued at the time of the construction of that railroad. The bonds have matured, and with compound interest amount to $264,000,000. The bonds are now supposed to be hidden away somewhere in the vaults of the Treasury at Washington and the question is to find them.

It is said the bonds

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $3000,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N. Y. 89 State St., Boston.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company guaranteed 3½ per cent Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897. SECOND PURCHASE OF CERTIFICATES FOR SINKING FUND.

TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Penna., and will be received until Thursday, August 31, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, August 18, 1899.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE COMPANY. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 19th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from close of business August 25th to opening of business September 19, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, August 15, 1899.

For the purpose of a special meeting of the stockholders of this company, to be held on Wednesday, the 27th of September next, at one o'clock P. M., the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 25th inst., and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 1st of September next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000

ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.

OFFICERS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD.....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard
W. Seward Webb.	

We desire to buy
Bank of America,
Western Natl. Bank,
Nat'l Bk. of Republic.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

PAYSON, FOSTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
EXCHANGE COURT BLDG., 52 B'WAY, N. Y.
MEMBERS N. Y. CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Do a strictly COMMISSION BUSINESS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Deposits received subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on daily balances.
EXCELLENT FACILITIES FOR ROOM OPERATORS.
Call or write for pamphlet VALUABLE FOR TRADERS. Highest references.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 98, 171, 175, 176, 177, 197, 209, 229, 305, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 485, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY
AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES

To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company,
AND
To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the terminal companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds.....$30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative $20,000,000
Common Stock 30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899:

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds.....$18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent..... 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company..... 9,000,000
Total $30,000,000

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds..... $9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock..... 3,562,500
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company stock 2,400,000
Reserve for future requirements... 4,437,500
Total issue.....$20,000,000

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders, or those who may pay $10 per share as above $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent..... 1,187,500
Reserved for future requirements.. 4,812,500
Total issue.....$30,000,000

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the terminal properties by the issue of a 3½ per cent. terminal bond, secured upon said terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable by the new company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments for new stock, which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten, and the sum of $4,950,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan, and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities with any of the above-named depositories ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, for which negotiable certificates of deposit in usual form will be issued.

NO DEPOSIT OF SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the printed plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 17th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER (New York),
HERMAN SIELCKEN (New York),
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN (Chicago),
MAX PAM (Chicago),
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT,
No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The end of August approaches with none of those dreadful things at hand which all the professional prophets of Wall Street have been forecasting. Money market conditions are not choking business in Wall Street or anywhere else. Instead of funds "rushing in a deluge," (such has been the pessimistic metaphor,) we have a bank statement showing the actual strengthening of reserves And so also is the situation better in virtually every regard. Blue predictions have been misleading uniformly. Good times are genuine, not in spots or by any tricks of manipulation, but generally and naturally. And watchers of the signs of these times who may have been uncertain—even nervous—need to be little alert to find evidence that must beget confidence.

The figures of Saturday's bank statement were not quite up, perhaps, to the hopes held in some quarters; but there can be no disappointment over them except among people who are unwarrantably impatient. Every thoughtful, conservative opinion must be that the exhibit is extremely gratifying. It shows certainly that bad things foreshadowed have not come to pass, that apprehensions much entertained need no longer be worried over.

***

Of many new features in the security market one that is exceptionally significant appears in the scarcity of high-class stocks. The buyer has to bid; it is no longer the seller who shows anxiety and is offering at concessions.

***

And what does developing sentiment count for? If much, then Wall Street can be expectant of betterment that will be far-reaching. It is difficult now to find any observer in the Wall Street district who is aught else than enthusiastic over current business conditions and prospects. Every message from "outside" incites confidence. On the Stock Exchange itself the professional trader still balks, talks about the danger of overconfidence, and the probability that some time we may have a smashing trade reaction—relies on pessimism of this sort, just as he has been relying for months past on his own prophecies of money market corners and railway earnings brought to a standstill.

Such views may be philosophical, as the preachers of them say; they are expensive enough.

SECURITIES GOING ABROAD.

The banking house of Speyer & Co., whose international relationships are of extraordinary consequence, is credited with having closed an option on over 50,000 shares of Southern Pacific. This stock will go to European investors. The price of the stock named in the option is between 41 and 45, and was agreed upon when the current market quotation last week was under 40. To buy so large a block in the open market would probably have cost considerably more.

This is not the first of the big blocks of Southern Pacific recently taken for foreign investment account by this firm, who, as bankers of the Southern Pacific Company, have exceptional opportunities for knowledge of the property's condition and prospects.

Mr. C. P. Huntington is credited with the statement that he believes fully 50 per cent. of Southern Pacific securities will find permanent lodgment abroad.

A TRUST DISPLEASED.

It is probable that announcement will be made to-day or to-morrow of the official Stock Exchange purpose as to application of the managers of the American Steel and Wire Company to have the shares of that trust put upon the "regular list." Favorable action was expected last week, but for some reason not disclosed there has been delay, and as a result irritation shows in some quarters.

"We do not understand what this postponement means," says a Steel and Wire Trust authority. "There is no reason why our application should be held up in the Listing Committee. The Stock Exchange rules have been complied with, and the Committee on Short List have only a perfunctory duty to perform—file our statement and issue official notice that Steel and Wire Trust shares are transferred from the 'unlisted' to the 'regular' department. Why there should be any affectation of judicial importance is curious. We ought not to be dallied with. The interests we represent are not little or to be trifled with, and if there be not prompt action we will be justified in withdrawing our application altogether, for it is not for our own sake but really for the sake of the Stock Exchange brokers that we choose to have the stocks put on the 'regular' list."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The feature of last week on the Stock Exchange was the marked revival of interest in Americans, which showed sharp advances, notably in Southern railroad roads, which were most in demand. Louisville and Nashville rose 6 points, Baltimore and Ohio, 5½; Baltimore and Ohio preferred, 2½; Central Pacific, 5; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 3; Southern preferred, 2½, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 2.

A NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—Detroit members of the Michigan Bankers' Association state that there is a widespread misapprehension among newspapers and financial writers concerning the object of the conference of Clearing Houses called for Sept. 5 at Cleveland. It was called, they say, because they were tired of waiting for others to take the initiative. It is not the object to antagonize or to use the machinery of the National Bankers' Association, which will meet at the same time and place.

President Hayes of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, explaining the scheme, said: "It is desired to bring all the Clearing Houses together for conference, with the hope that they will amend their constitutions so as to give the same power to the respective Clearing House Committees that the New York and Detroit committees now have. When the associations in the principal cities shall have taken similar action to that of New York there will be a uniformity of charge in each State to banks in that State, which will permit the organization of State Clearing House Associations, which can never be established until par points are abolished. When State Clearing Houses are established, charges for collections can be materially reduced, and in the end another reduction can be made by establishing a National Clearing House."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.06 3-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.34
Beef, family	10.25
Beef hams	27.00
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06⅞
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	21.00
Butter, Western, creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Flour, Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.80@$3.10; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72½c; No. 2 red, 73¼@74c; No. 2 corn, 32¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34c; No. 2 oats, 21½@21¾c; No. 2 white, 23¼@23¾c; No. 3 white, 22@23½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 34@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.08; N. W., $1.06@$1.09½; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.50; mess pork, per bbl, $7.60@$8.35; lard, per 100 lb, $5.12½@$5.25; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5%@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.65c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.26; sugars, cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.50; clover, contract grade, nominal.

COTTON.—Business opened quiet with a steady feeling at unchanged prices to a decline of two points. The scope of the market for the remainder of the session did not exceed three points. A weak feeling prevailed early in the session, in view of the adverse purport of the English advices. It has been a long day since the sales of spot cotton at Liverpool were down to as low a point as 4,000 bales. The market was finally quiet and steady at a net advance of 1@2 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	....	....	....	5.56@5.58
September	5.55	5.58	5.55	5.57@5.58
October	5.75	5.78	5.75	5.77@5.78
November	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80@5.81
December	5.83	5.88	5.83	5.87@5.88
January	5.88	5.93	5.88	5.91@5.92
February	5.96	5.96	5.96	5.95@5.96
March	5.97	6.00	5.97	5.98@5.99
April	6.03	6.03	6.01	6.01@6.03
May	6.04	6.07	6.04	6.05@6.06
June	....	....	....	6.09@6.11

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts nil; middling upland, 3 7-16d. Futures opened steady at a partial 1 1-64d decline, and closed barely steady at 1-64@½-64d net decline. December-January, 3.17b; January-February, 3.17b; February-March, 3.17½b; March-April, 3.18½s; April-May, 3.19v; May-June, 3.19½b; June-July, 3.20¼s; August, 3.22½s; August-September, 3.21s; September-October, 3.19½s; October-November, 3.18b; November-December, 3.17b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77¼	77¾	77⅜	77⅝
December	80⅛	80⅝	80 1-16	80⅛
May	83	83	82⅝	82⅞
Corn—				
September	37⅜	38	37⅝	38
December	35¼	35½	35¼	35½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72½
December	75⅛	74¾	74 7-16	74⅝
May	77⅛	77⅞	77½	77⅝
Corn—				
September	31½	32¼	31⅝	32¼
December	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
May	30	30	29⅝	29⅞
Oats—				
September	20	20¼	20	20¼
December	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞
May	21½	21⅝	21⅜	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The tendency of Saturday's wheat market was again toward a higher level of prices, almost steadily throughout the entire regular session, except within a few minutes of the close, when realizing developed of sufficient volume to bring about a slight reaction from best point of the day. Last official prices were, nevertheless, about half a cent above the previous night. No. 2 red was quoted at 77c, elevator, and 79c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 77⅝ to 77 11-16c, closing at 77⅝c bid at 1 o'clock.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 19.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, August, 70c; September, 69¾c; December, 71@71¼c; May, 74c. On track: No. 1 hard, 72¾c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 41¼c; sample, 35@40c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; September, 73½c; December, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; September, 71¼c; December, 72½c; May, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 65¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39c, elevator; 39½c delivered, and 41c free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 38 to 38¼c, closing at 38¾c bid at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 26½@27c; No. 3 oats, 26c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27c; track mixed, 26@28c; track white, 26@34c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 60c, spot; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37½@38c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.00@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.55; no grade, $1.75, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 72@74c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14.75; sacks, spot, $15; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16, latter white; fine, $14.25@$14.50; middlings, $15.50@$17; city feed, $15.50@$18.50; hominy chop, $15, bulk; oilmeal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—Flour and bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.25@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS —$27. DRESSED HOGS—Quoted: Bacons, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6⅝c; 160-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 8⅞c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10-lb, 6½@6⅝c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10¼c. Western S. P. 10¼@10½c; city, greens, 10@10½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c bid, 4¾c asked; country, 4¼c. LARD—$5.55; city lard, $5.15; refined lard, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.40; compounds, city, 5c; Western, $5.12½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c bid; city lard, stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Lard—American refined, in pails, 28s; prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 52s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 37s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 33s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 32s 6d; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white, 47s 6d; do, colored, 48s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s. Resin—Common, 4s.

COFFEE.—After opening quiet at unchanged prices, the market developed a weak feeling, because receipts at Rio and Santos, while showing some diminution, were still heavy, and all of the foreign markets were lower, Havre reporting a loss of ¼ franc, Hamburg a partial decline of ¼ pfennig, Rio a decline of 50 reis for coffee and 3-32d for exchange, and Santos a decline of 50 reis. The market for futures closed dull, net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.35@4.40
September	..	..	..	4.40@4.45
October	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
November	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
December	..	..	..	4.85@4.95
January	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
February	..	..	..	4.95@5.00
March	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
May	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
June	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
July	..	..	..	5.25@5.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 5$950; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 828,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 13,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular and unchanged; at 12 noon, prices declined ¼f.; sales, 8,000 bags; January, 33.25; February, 33.50; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 32.25; September, 32.25, October, 32.50; November, 32.75; December, 33. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6$500; exchange, 8 1-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, none; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 311,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4c; molasses, 3⅞c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $21; Southern, No. 2 soft, $18.75; steel rails, $31; pig iron warrants, $15.25; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $30.75; exchange, lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.80, and in bulk, $5.30; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.25; refined, cases, New York, $9.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25@25½c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime white, 29½c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw,, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 58c; lard oil, 41@43c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $3; tar oil, barrels, $5@$5.25. Spirits of turpentine, gallons, 52@52½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2.00; M, $2.35; N, $2.85; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Turpentine, 49c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 49½c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 19.—Spirits of turpentine unchanged. Resin firm, unchanged. Crude turpentine unchanged. Tar, $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Grassers and buttermilks, $3.80@$4.50; veals, $6@$8; city-dressed veals, 10@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs, 50c lower; sheep, $3.25@$4.50; lambs, medium to choice, $5.50@$6.75.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Jackson vs.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW YORK'S OCEAN TRIP
DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT
LONG BRANCH.
ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS.
FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER — MAMMOTH STEAMER
Republic and the Columbia
Leave Pier 10 E. R., (above South Ferry,) 8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. — Leave Long Branch, 11 A. M., 5:00 P. M., 1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.
Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey coast points.
64 MILES OF SAILING DOWN AND BACK.
Costing less than 1¼ cents a mile, for 20 miles of Bay and Harbor, 12 miles at sea off the Jersey coast. Grand ocean scene—Sandy Hook—Navesink Highlands—Long Island's pretty shore and Forts—Staten Island's hills, cottages, and Forts, Bedloe's Island, and Statue of Liberty—Governors Island—and the Great City looming up by day and radiant with lights at night.
These splendid sea-going boats have gained the confidence of thousands who travel on them. Immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurants, concerts and vaudeville performances free on all trips.
W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:50 and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 58th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00 and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.
Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.
EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L" R. R. week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.
FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, THE FREE Fine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
GLEN ISLAND
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Sea Gate St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M. For Cortlandt St., 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 6.45, 7, 8, 9 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave 22d St., N.R., hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, N.R., hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. Week days only, 9:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M.; Sundays, 9:30 A.M., 1:35 P.M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A.M., 10:15 A.M., 1:45 P.M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A.M., 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A.M., 11:00 A.M., 2:20 P.M. Return at 11:30 A.M., 4:45 and 6 P.M.
Round Trip. 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

LABOR DAY.
COOK'S EXCURSIONS.
NIAGARA FALLS and Elsewhere.
Three to Eleven Day Tours.
For particulars see handbills and programmes. COOK'S TOURS, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.
Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway, Telephone 1338 Franklin.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR J. HORGAN and VINCENT J. SLATTERY, individually and as members of the firm of Horgan & Slattery, Bankrupts.—No. 1,358.

To the creditors of Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery, individually and as members of the firm of Horgan and Slattery of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur J. Horgan and Vincent J. Slattery were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 19th, 1899. my19-1aw6mM

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SILVER and JACOB SHAPIRO, individually and as members of the firm of Silver & Shapiro, Bankrupts.—No. 1,353.

To the creditors of Simon Silver and Jacob Shapiro, individually and as members of the firm of Silver & Shapiro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Silver and Jacob Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 19th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT JARET, Bankrupt.—No. 1,283.

To the creditors of Albert Jaret of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Albert Jaret was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 19th, 1899.

NO. 1,191.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ARTHUR J. MARKS and JOSEPH MARKS, individually and as partners of the firm known as MARKS BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur J. Marks and Joseph Marks, individually and as partners of the firm known as Marks Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SILVER and JACOB SHAPIRO, individually and as members of the firm of Silver & Shapiro, Bankrupts.—No. 1,353.

To the creditors of Simon Silver and Jacob Shapiro, individually and as members of the firm of Silver & Shapiro of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Silver and Jacob Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 19th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. jy10-1aw6mM

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, JOHN WOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Caroline W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kaas, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Botsford, Esq., No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899. MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City on the 29th day of May, 1899.—Present, Hon. Henry R. Beekman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY.

Upon the original petition with the schedules attached thereto of August Belmont, Walther Luttgen, and Bernard Hamburger, a majority of the Directors of Buena Vista Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, praying for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed in Title 11 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, said petition, schedules, and order being on file in the County Clerk's office on the 18th day of April, 1899, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Stewart Davison, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899, with copies of said petition and schedules thereunto attached; and the notice of this application to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the proof of service of said petition and schedules, and of this proposed order and the accompanying papers by affidavit of Samuel J. Benson, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899; after hearing Charles Stewart Davison of counsel for said petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation Buena Vista Realty Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the Court House in the City of New York in Part I. thereof at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1899, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, (if any,) and also in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, both published in the City and County of New York, wherein this order is to be entered.

(Sgd) Enter. HENRY R. BEEKMAN, au14-1aw4wM J. S. C.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

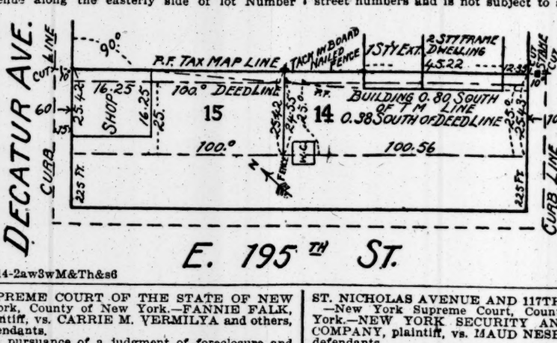
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown on the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

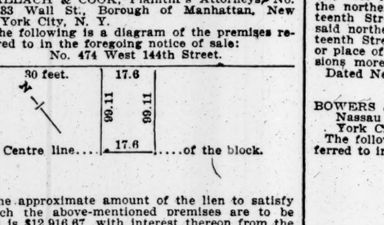
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JEANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 83 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HAROLD M. SILL and THOMAS H. DOUGHERTY, as Trustees of Amelia Dougherty and also as Trustees of Pauline Sill, Plaintiffs, against MARGARET BARNES and others, Defendants.

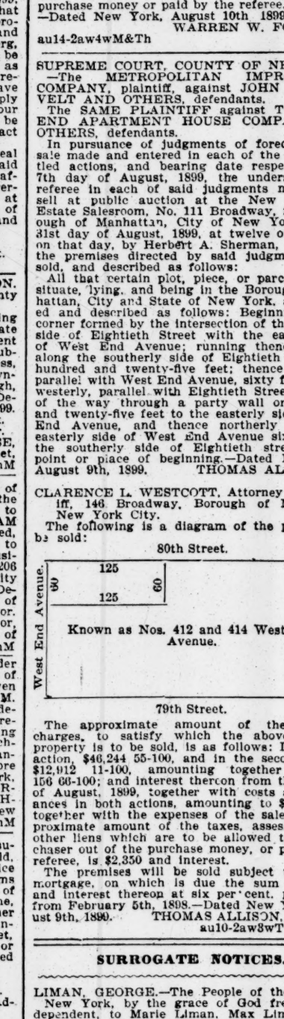
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 25th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 423 West 49th Street, and said lot being known and distinguished on a map entitled "A Map of 188 Lots in the 12th Ward of the City of New York," being part of the estate late of Philip Webbers, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number 183, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say, Beginning on the northerly side of Forty-ninth Street at a point distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly side of the Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly on the parallel with the said Ninth Avenue and along the westerly side of Lot Number 184 on said map and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block being the rear of Lot Number 158 on said map twenty-five feet to Lot Number 182 on said map, thence southerly along the easterly side of the said last-mentioned lot one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly line of Forty-ninth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

CHARLES DE KAY TOWNSEND, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Street number of this property is 423 West 49th St.



ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and two (2) inches; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw3wM&S&au21&22

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM A. HAZARD, plaintiff, against LIZZIE SCOTT, ADAM MORAN, and WINNIFRED MORAN, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June —, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Lizzie Scott: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1899, and on the said 14th day of July, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 13th day of July, 1899.—Dated July 14, 1899.

FRANKLIN W. MOULTON, jy17-1aw6wM&au23 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, and Limay, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, au7-1aw6wM Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. and 7:50 A. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica, with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Saranac & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHAS. E. LELAND, Prop.
N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M., 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 6:35 P. M. and 5:15 A. M.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
Rooms en suite with Baths.
ST. JAMES HOTEL
Located in Earlington Park
BATHING ESTABLISHMENT
Directly Opposite Hotel Earlington.
GOLF LINKS.
E. M. EARLE & SON

REST, RECREATION AND RESTORATION TO HEALTH.
THE GLEN SPRINGS.
A Health Resort and Hotel of the highest class. Ideal location

RECORDER GOFF AT HOME

Returns from His Trip Abroad Much Benefited in Health.

SAW DREYFUS AND HIS WIFE

Found Ireland in Good Condition—London Air Surcharged with Idea of International Alliance.

Recorder Goff was a passenger on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday. He was clad in a close-fitting blue serge suit as he walked down the gangplank, and wore a white Alpine hat and russet shoes. The Recorder stepped lightly, and showed in every way that his trip abroad had done him much good. He spoke laughingly of the incident of his leaving New York so quietly that many people thought he had been taken away while aboard the ship bidding adieu to some departing friends. "I have heard that when I left here June 20 it was thought that I had been 'shanghaied,'" said the Recorder.

"I have had a quiet time abroad, preferring to keep in the unfrequented byways. First I went to the Channel Islands, and visited the scenes of Hugo's exile. Then I went through Brittany to Cape Finistere, where I spent a most enjoyable time. I have been for the most part in the sun all the time, and that accounts for the tanned appearance I have brought back with me. I spent a great portion of my time fishing and hunting, and otherwise enjoying myself out of doors.

"During the entire period of my absence I have seen but few American newspapers, and did not read anything about the doings of the Mazet committee. The only thing, however, that I did see in the foreign papers relative to matters here was the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of War and the death of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. I think Secretary Root will fill the office to which he has been appointed with honor to himself and credit to the National Government. Regarding the death of Col. Ingersoll I have no comment to make.

"I spent three days in Rennes, where excitement over the Dreyfus affair almost ran riot. I was permitted to see the cell in which Dreyfus is confined, and saw the prisoner at a distance, but in a cell, reading a newspaper. I met Mrs. Dreyfus, and had a brief conversation with her. She is a most remarkable woman. I have no comment to offer regarding the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus, for I believe the judiciary of one country has no right to comment upon pending issues before the judiciary of another.

"From Rennes I went to Ireland, and took part in a most exciting otter hunt in County Wicklow. The condition of the country I found in general to be much better now than at any time previous. The operations of the Local Government measure has wrought a great change for the better, and things continue to improve as its operations continue.

"The people have control over the roads and other works, and men who formerly had little or nothing to say are now in power. For years the Chairman of the Town Council in Gorey was an Earl, whose grandfather and father, in turn, filled the same office. He is now on a level with the other members, who are of the laboring class, and who to-day have just as much to say and do regarding the affairs of the Council as this nobleman.

"On my return from Ireland, I spent one night in London, and found that the so-called international alliance between England and this country and the Transvaal situation are the only topics of conversation there. The very air in London is surcharged with the idea of an international alliance, but that is not the reason of my brief stay there."

The Recorder was met down the bay by his private secretary, William Boencke, who accompanied him to the pier, where there were waiting John P. Brophy, one of the clerks in the Court of General Sessions; Lawrence F. Downing, and Thomas Kearney, all personal friends of the Recorder. The Recorder will sit to-day in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

MR. AND MRS. DAVIS RETURN.

Tried to Bring Back with Them Jaggers, the London Messenger Boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, who were passengers on the New York yesterday endeavored to bring Jaggers, the London messenger boy who came to this country for Mr. Davis several months ago, back with them, but the manager of the messenger company refused to give him up. It is said that the reason the messenger company refused to release the lad is because some wealthy Americans are arranging another long trip for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have spent most of their time at Aix les Bains, where Mr. Davis took the waters for sciatica. He was restored to his former health, but says that when he reached London there were heavy fogs and he became afflicted again with the same malady.

PULPIT ATTACK ON DOUBT.

The Rev. Mr. Morse Scores the Teachings of Ingersoll and the Actions of Tammany.

The Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, in his discourse last night took for his theme, "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" Romans xiv., 32. He said, in part:

"The moment Peter, as described in the narrative, doubted he began to sink in the water. The moment a man begins to doubt that moment he weakens morally or modifies his judgment of evil. I am suspicious of an excess of charitableness, for it may mean too great leniency toward wrongdoing.

"When a famous atheist recently died, many a pulpit eulogized his personal gifts and deeds, and, as poet and orator, declared him fit for some beatific realm. In life he blasphemed God, pronounced the Bible a bundle of fables, made sport of the Church, and commended the crime of suicide. This was the working of a skepticism which was prompted by the devil.

"We live in a doubting age, and hence men speak of vices as if they were virtues. They supply to wickedness the mask of such phraseology as hides its naked deformity. They brand Puritanic strictness as cold uncharity. They glorify mendacity as political courage; they rank a trickster as a philanthropist.

"A doubter thinks that Tammany Hall is as good as any church, and its gallant chieftain as virtuous as the Apostle Paul. Doubt is the child of the devil. Atheism is his offspring. When Satan makes us doubt, then he tampers with our estimate of moral evil and seeks to paralyze the conscience, which is the faculty whereby we know right from wrong.

Take Cashier Valentine as an illustration. First, under satanic inspiration, he began to doubt. At times he hesitated, but, spurred on by the evil one, he ventured further into the sea of crime.

"The recent defalcation or embezzlement of the City Treasurer of Glasgow is another illustration. He was a churchman of irreproachable character. He did not steal the city funds, but misappropriated the moneys of those who trusted him to the amount of over a million dollars. He stands before the world to-day not only as a colossal thief, but as a vile libertine. We believe that what started him off toward these deeds of darkness was the demon we call doubt.

"Mr. Ingersoll assailed Christianity with shafts of contempt and with outbursts of sardonic laughter. He pleaded for free thought as against what he called bondage to a religious creed. The Christian believes in free thought, and wherever Christianity is there is free thought. This was the banner cry of the champions of the cross, and free thought has served to lift nations into higher intelligence and into moral worth. I claim that Mr. Ingersoll was not a thinker, but a declaimer, and that he reverberated the thoughts of the old skeptics of centuries ago, and that he never made a logical argument against Christianity.

"Atheism never brought satisfaction to those who propagated it. Tom Paine at one time told a young man with whom he had been in conversation not to read his infidel book, and Ethan Allen in his dying bed advised his daughter to follow the religion of her mother as contained in the Bible. Atheism has been the destroyer of nations as exemplified in the cases of Egypt, Chaldea, and Jerusalem."

CONEY ISLAND'S GREAT DAY.

Heat and Humidity Drove Great Numbers of Persons to This and Other Resorts.

The wild man from the interior of Australia met his friend and fellow-countryman, the head of the Samoan family; in a Surf Avenue saloon, Coney Island, early yesterday morning and discussed the business outlook with him.

"We're goin' to have a good day, Mike," he said. "I looked at the barometer in Casey's, and I tell ye thim clouds mean heat and not rain."

The prophecy was an accurate one. The temperature and humidity in New York drove people in greater numbers to the near by resorts than on any previous day this year, and, of course, Coney Island obtained the greatest amount of patronage. From 9 o'clock in the morning to a late hour in the evening every trolley car, train, and boat leaving Manhattan for the island was crowded, and many thousands went "on bicycles and other conveyances," as the policeman put it. The immense traffic was handled as well as could be expected, as far as getting the people to Coney Island was concerned, but the resources of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the other companies were utterly inadequate for the task of bringing the excursionists home again with anything like dispatch.

There was grumbling and wailing and gnashing of teeth among those who were starting—or endeavoring to start—for Brooklyn and Manhattan in the evening. As each car came into the Coney Island terminal it was boarded by as many as could crowd themselves on it before it even came to a standstill, and there were a number of incipient general fights between those who objected to being prevented from alighting and those who wanted to get home. The Rapid Transit Company was, naturally, blamed and vilified for the congestion of traffic, but, even for a fine Sunday in the middle of the season, the number of passengers was so unusual that it is difficult to see how the crush could have been prevented.

The proprietors of the concert halls, natural (and artificial) curiosities, merry-go-rounds, shooting galleries, and all the other numberless attractions—for some people—took full advantage of the opportunity to recoup themselves for the poor business which they had hitherto done this season on account of the low temperature. They did not allow the State liquor laws to trouble them, and the police did not attempt to prevent the sale of intoxicants. The single concession to Sabbatarians was the wearing by performers in some concert halls of street costumes and the substitution for dancing of ballads about "Dear Old Tennessee."

The order that "barkers" must not bark on Sunday was regarded as a dead letter, and the invitations to visitors to enter the various shows were just as vociferous and as misleading as on week days. One disappointed sightseer, after making up his mind that he had been defrauded of his nickel, remarked as he came out to the "barker," who spoke with a foreign accent, "You were a French General once, I guess."

The police, however, were not entirely inactive. They raided an alleged disorderly house in the morning, and also arrested a large number of vagrants, who had become a source of extreme annoyance to visitors.

Great Heat at Rockaway.

The heat drove to Rockaway Beach yesterday one of the greatest crowds that resort ever saw. Trains were run at unusually frequent intervals. The boats were also crowded. The beach was fearfully hot all day, and the crowds sought the shade of the verandas and booths. Even in the water the heat was so intense as to cause bathing to be almost abandoned during the afternoon. Several persons were overcome during the day, but soon revived, and no serious case was reported.

NEW CABLE TO CUBA.

Increased Business Since the War Causes the Western Union Company to Contract for Another Line.

In no way, perhaps, has the changed relation between the United States and Cuba been illustrated more strikingly than by the vast increase in cable communication. The principal cable lines connecting the island with this country run from Havana to Key West and Punta Rassa, near Tampa, messages being transmitted from the latter points to New York and other Northern cities over land lines. These cables are owned by the International Ocean Telegraph Company, operated by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which, under a contract made with the Spanish Government, the validity of which has been upheld by this Government, enjoys a monopoly of the cable service to Cuba and will continue to do so for several years. The cable rates from New York to Havana are the same as to London, 25 cents a word for private messages and 10 cents for press dispatches. As long as the monopoly continues it is said these rates are not likely to be decreased.

Prior to the outbreak of the last Cuban revolutionary movement the business done over the Havana cable lines was small. As the insurrection grew there was an increase in the volume of press dispatches, but the commercial business fell off.

In view of the increased business since the war, arrangements have been made for the laying of a new cable. The cable steamer Dacia, of the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works, London, has arrived at Key West with the cable and will soon begin the work of laying it, which will occupy only a few days. The new cable contains a tri-core conductor, and as each line can be duplexed it will afford in practice six new wires between Florida and Havana. The American terminus of the cable is to be at Miami, Fla. Besides the new cable, a line laid several years ago, which has become defective is to be taken up and repaired.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR CLUBBING.

Prisoner in West Side Court Turns the Tables on His Captor.

Policeman Owen McKenna of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was placed under arrest in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of assault by the direction of Magistrate Zeller, after hearing the story told by Thomas Whiteley. Whiteley, who is a night watchman, twenty-one years old, of 434 West Fifty-sixth Street, was charged by the policeman with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

The policeman said that Saturday night at 9:30 his attention was called to a row on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. In endeavoring to disperse the crowd he was set upon and knocked down by one of the crowd, Whiteley, he alleged. He said that he drew his club in self-defense, and struck at his assailant.

Whiteley, who bore an ugly scalp wound, and whose right hand was incased in boards, denied that he had assaulted the policeman. Before he was placed under arrest he claimed that he was struck twice by the policeman's club. In shielding his head from the blows he had two of his fingers broken. Whiteley is undersized, and his story so impressed the Magistrate that he dismissed the charges against him, and ordered the arrest of the policeman, who was taken in charge by Court Officer Louis Liebers.

Capt. Moynihan, McKenna's commander, was sent for, and spoke a good word for his subordinate, but Magistrate Zeiler observed that he could not see why Whiteley could not have been taken to the station house without the use of force. He said that he would probe the matter to the bottom, and paroled the policeman in Capt. Moynihan's custody for further examination Wednesday.

Salvation Army Officer's Funeral.

The funeral of Major George Brown of the Salvation Army was held yesterday from the Salvation Army Barracks, West Fourteenth Street, the body being taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery. Major Brown left London in 1888 at the age of twenty-three, having been a member of the army for six years. His first station in the United States was at Lewiston, Me. Thence he went to Portland, where he was made Adjutant, and transferred to the corps of East Pennsylvania. He was then made Staff Captain in charge of the Missouri district, and after being successively transferred to Michigan, Chicago, and New Jersey, returned to this city, where he received the rank of Major. He died in Colorado on Aug. 12 of consumption.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ON TENEMENTS IN BOSTON

Massachusetts Labor Bulletin Gives Some Interesting Facts.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS

This Is Noted in Spite of Increased Density of Population—Sanitary Facilities Lacking.

Certain tenement conditions in Boston, and the conditions affecting labor in the industrial centres of the Commonwealth, are the subjects discussed in the latest number of the Labor Bulletin of Massachusetts, which is issued to-day. To those who have studied tenement conditions in this city, through the reports of the various committees that have made a thorough investigation of the field, the data collected by the Massachusetts Bureau will seem very meagre and inadequate, although valuable as far as they go. The same is also true with respect to the facts brought together in the report on labor conditions. These reports are, however, merely parts of an extensive system of study that will finally give a full presentation of the entire field.

The field of study in tenement conditions in the present report is the old Twelfth Ward of Boston. Of this territory the report says:

"It contains tenements of a different class and of more recent construction, but its population is dense and its condition constantly changing under the pressure of modern life."

Density of population in Boston is a comparative thing. The tenements themselves are much smaller than in this city, and are not so huddled together, and are not nearly so densely inhabited. Consequently the conditions, even when practically the same as in New York, are not so harassing.

"The results of the present canvass," says the report, "are not assumed to be exhaustive. They must be regarded as determined from a canvass of a considerable number of tenements within the districts named, and are to be accepted as fairly typical of conditions within the specified districts rather than complete. The entirely voluntary nature of the canvass and the difficulties involved in the work caused the results to be somewhat fragmentary as compared with those obtained under official authority by this department."

The report deals largely with the number of families in the tenements, the number of rooms, and the number of persons to the room. An average of more than one to the room was found throughout the district, and the average increased somewhat in ratio to the number of tenements in the house. The highest average of persons to the room was found in the small tenements. The two-room tenements showed an average of 3.25 persons to a room.

"It is clear," says the report, "that the population within the tenements is more dense than in 1891, as the averages in nearly every group were higher in 1898, and slightly higher for the section as a whole. This greater concentration of persons within houses originally intended for a much smaller population would of course affect the ratings as to light and air and ventilation, and probably as to cleanliness."

In spite of this increased density of population the general condition of the inhabitants of the tenements is declared to have improved since the former canvass in 1891.

The Boston tenement largely dispenses with the bathtub. Very few families were found in the enjoyment of this privilege and proof of civilization.

"Reduced to percentages, out of the whole number of families canvassed, only 2.22 per cent. at the North end and only 0.97 per cent. at the South were supplied with bathrooms. Similar percentages for the wards of which these sections formed part, as disclosed in the tenement house census, were, for the North 0.67 and for the South 13.44. Or, to put it in another way, of the families included in the present canvass in the North section 84.19 per cent. were found without bathrooms, while for the whole ward in the tenement house census 99.33 per cent. of the families were found without bathrooms. And while 89.20 per cent. of the families of the South section were found without bathrooms in the present canvass, the percentage of families in the entire ward of which this section formed a part at the time of the tenement house census which were found without bathrooms was 86.56."

There has been some improvement in conditions since 1891. This has been due to "the creation of the North End Park, and by the renovation in whole or in part of some of the houses under the inspection of the Board of Health of the city. In other parts of the same ward, closely adjacent to this territory, some of the worst houses have been closed to habitation, materially improved, or demolished, by the action of the same authority. The gradual advance of business upon the residential buildings in both sections sometimes causes the removal of houses, but in some cases this may result in greater concentration within the buildings which remain."

The review of employment and earnings shows a material and steady improvement. "In the aggregate," it says, "establishments which were canvassed in the different industries named show a gain in the comparison of persons employed from 73,242 to 75,817, or 3.52 per cent. The weekly pay rolls for these employes rose from $591,234 to $616,438, an increase of 4.26 per cent."

The last bulletin's review showed an increase for the final week of the first quarter of the year as compared with the week ending Dec. 31, 1898, of 4.06 per cent. in numbers and 7.76 per cent. in earnings. This shows continuous gain in both respects for the half year.

SUICIDE NEAR THE PARK.

Man, Unidentified, Shoots Himself at the Plaza Entrance.

A man about twenty-eight years old committed suicide early yesterday morning on a bench at the Plaza entrance to Central Park. He shot himself with a revolver, and was dead when Policeman O'Neill of the Arsenal squad reached him after hearing the report.

At the Arsenal, to which the body was at once removed, the dead man's clothing was searched, and a handkerchief, a bunch of five keys, and a lady's visiting card were found. The card bore the name "Sara Agnes Burke," and on the back was written the address, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The suicide was about five feet nine inches in height, and of about 150 pounds weight. His complexion was dark, and he had dark, curly hair, a small brown mustache, and blue eyes. He was dressed in a check suit, laced russet shoes, blue check outing shirt, white collar, polka dot tie, and white straw hat. He wore a small red stud, with a pearl in the centre.

The suit was marked with the name of Morris Strauss, Nonadnock Block, Chicago. The linen was marked in red silk thread with the letters D. & T.

The body was sent to the Morgue.

Miss Burke when seen at her home, 313 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said that she had absolutely no idea how the suicide had obtained possession of her card, or who he might be. She said she had no friend or acquaintance answering the description of the suicide.

Arverne's Fete for Charity.

The entertainment given at the Arverne Hotel Casino on Wednesday night last for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of this city was a great success. Messrs. Yard and Nova, managers of the hotel, donated the use of the Casino, with the light, music, and help. The affair was promoted largely, through the efforts of James Rascover, Morris Golland, and E. G. Bach. Samuel Knopf donated all the printing, and Isidor Witmark and James J. Armstrong furnished the talent for the entertainment. Louis Mann acted as master of ceremonies. The following artists volunteered their services: Julius P. Witmark, J. W. Bratton, Sager Midgley, J. Leslie Gossin, J. J. Raffael, Miss Alice Magill, Smith O'Brien, Miss Gracie L. Weir, and Fred Rycroff.

Funeral of Capt. John Watt.

The funeral of Capt. John Watt of Engine Company No. 5, Jersey City, who died from heart disease while attending a fire on Thursday night, took place yesterday from the North Baptist Church. The Rev. Benjamin Otto, pastor of the church, officiated. The pall bearers were the eight oldest Captains in the Fire Department. Others present were Fire Commissioners Thomas D. Mills, Frederick Erickson, and James Hennessey, and ex-Commissioner John Brennan. There were also delegations from each fire company, the Third Ward Republican Club, and the Knights of Pythias. The burial was in New York Bay Cemetery.

A MONUMENT TO C. S. PARNELL.

Americans Will Be Asked to Contribute to the Fund for Erecting One in Dublin.

Irishmen in this city, in common with their countrymen throughout the world, are taking a lively interest in the project for the erection of a monument to Charles Stewart Parnell. The movement was begun in Dublin recently by leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party. The foundation stone of the monument will be laid in Dublin on the anniversary of Parnell's death, in October.

The fund for the erection of the monument has been started in Dublin, and it is intended to obtain the co-operation of Irishmen in the United States, Canada, Australia, and other countries. In this city and vicinity several prominent men have interested themselves in the project, among them being Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, Civil Justices James A. O'Gorman and Waunhope Lynn, William Temple Emmet, and Edward O'Flaherty, President of the Irish National Club. In order to present the subject forcibly to the American people, it is intended to invite one or more of the leading statesmen of Ireland to visit the United States this Fall and deliver addresses.

Mr. O'Flaherty, when seen yesterday at his residence, 323 West Forty-sixth Street, spoke enthusiastically of the project. "We hope," he said, "by the erection of this monument, not only to pay a proper tribute to the memory of Ireland's greatest political leader, but also to reunite the Irish people throughout the world in support of the Nationalist cause and to put an end to all factional differences. The cost of the monument will be large, but probably not more than one-fourth as much as that of a similar work in the United States. We expect to know in a short time approximately the amount of money which it is desired to raise in this country, and a general appeal for contributions will then be issued."

WOMAN GARROTTED AND ROBBED

Alleged Assailant Held for Trial, but Stolen Brooch Is Not Found.

An early morning robbery and assault upon a young woman occurred at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, the victim being Jane White of 355 West Nineteenth Street. She was returning home under the escort of a man, who left her standing on the corner while he went into a hotel to buy a cigar.

While the young woman was alone she was approached by three men, one of whom seized her around the neck and grabbed a diamond brooch, valued at $45, from her collar. The young woman raised an alarm and caught hold of the man, who gave her a blow in the face with his fist and darted down the avenue. At Twenty-eighth Street he was intercepted by a crowd of men, attracted by the woman's shouts.

Policeman Strebel of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station arrested the man and took him to the station house, where he described himself as John Dunn, twenty-five years old, of 530 West Thirtieth Street. The brooch was not recovered. In the West Side Police Court Dunn was held for trial.

MR. HOLMES ON AMERICA.

Inventor of the Torpedo Detector Aids This Government.

Joseph R. Holmes, inventor of the torpedo detector which created such a furore at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, was a passenger on the Allan liner Mongolian, which sailed on Saturday from this port. Mr. Holmes's invention was described in THE TIMES some time ago. Mr. Holmes, who was formerly a Captain in the Eighth British Artillery, said to a TIMES reporter on the eve of his departure:

"My visit to the States has been purely a matter of pleasure and observation, and, as a Britisher, with a kindred interest, I have been able to suggest certain matters to the United States Government with a view to facilitate military points now in action with the Philippines, which I am unable to make public, but which have been entertained at the Ordnance Department from instructions received from Washington.

"I have made an exhaustive travel through the States, back by Canada and home by New York. In the course of my travel I have gained much experience, which in summary is, if people in America knew more of Britain, as the British people should know of America, the advantage claimed to the Anglo-Saxon race would not suggest the political necessity of an alliance."

HELD FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Magistrate Says Crime Is Becoming Too Common and Makes Bail Heavy.

Joseph Ross of 120 Leonard Street and Antonio Gaurella of 10 Oak Street were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, and held for trial in $5,000 bail each. Joseph Doglia of 74 Baxter Street was the complainant.

Doglia said that Saturday night late he met the two men on Baxter Street almost in front of his own door, and that one of them jumped on his back and punched him in the face, while the other went through his clothes and took his watch. They each then struck him a blow in the face which knocked him down, ran off, and leaving him, as they thought, unconscious. He managed, however, to get on his feet, and yelled lustily for the police. Two officers heard him, and, seeing the two men running, headed them off.

When arraigned in court both prisoners waived examination. Magistrate Brann said he would fix the bail at $5,000 each, and added that highway robberies were becoming too common, and that he proposed to put an end to them if possible, by making a vigorous prosecution with heavy punishment. Having no bondsmen, the two men were locked up.

The prisoners claim that in arresting them the police have made an error, as they had nothing to do with the robbery. They said they saw two men just in front of them running, and that they ran to see what the excitement was about. The police say, however, that both men have records.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER SCHEME.

The Herald to be Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

Havana is to have a daily newspaper, which will rival in size and financial support, it is said, any of the New York newspapers. It will contain sixteen pages, and will be published in both English and Spanish, with pictures and a colored supplement. The company at the back of the enterprise is The Havana Herald Company of New York City, and articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State. Among the Directors of the concern are James Dunlop Smith, Edwin D. Harrington, Sidney B. Whiteside, William C. North, Edward W. Keese, Franklin Leonard, Jr., Roland B. Respess, and Heard Respess, some of whom will withdraw later in order to make room for certain capitalists who are interested in the scheme, but do not want their names used at present. The capital stock of the company is $250,000.

The Havana Herald is now an eight-page newspaper, published daily, and has been owned by a company composed of several of the Directors above named. Edwin D. Harrington, a banker of New York and Philadelphia, is chief mover in the plan for reorganizing the company, and expects great things from the venture. Sidney B. Whiteside, another Director, said that The Herald could rightly claim to be the only American paper in Cuba. Several others have made experiments in issuing a few columns of English each day, but none of them has succeeded except The Herald. It is proposed, Mr. Whiteside said, to publish the paper in its sixteen-page form about Sept. 1, and numerous modern appliances are now on the way to the offices in Havana.

The objects of the paper, as outlined by Mr. Whiteside, are to assist the Government in Americanizing Cuba, and at the same time to keep in touch with the better classes of natives and Spanish-Cubans. The staff is now made up of both Americans and members of the classes named. The owners of the paper say that they have the support and encouragement of all the United States Government officials, from Gen. Brooke down, and also the united favor of the natives and Spaniards. The company's New York offices are at 15 Park Row.

William Koenig, Inventor, Dead.

William Koenig, a Long Island City inventor, who was severely injured last week by an explosion of acetyline gas, being blown through the side of the building in which he was at work, and who was fearfully burned at the same time, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. His death had been expected ever since the accident.

The last resort of a Summer resort.

Fortunately every one hasn't yet gone away; there are still Summer wants to be supplied, and we can supply them.

Suits, shoes, hats and furnishings—and trunk or bag to put them in.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Marked Activity Shown with Strong Advance in Prices.

WOOL AND COTTON FLUCTUATE

A Record of Changes in Values and Some of the Fabrics Most Popular with Buyers.

All of the textile markets show great activity and prices are advancing. The woolen and worsted goods, which are generally open, now show strong advancing tendencies, and many cotton goods have been advanced from ⅛ to 1 cent a yard during the past week. Several lines of fancy worsteds for Spring have already been withdrawn, while others have been sold so well that they have been advanced once 5 cents per yard, and some cases have been advanced the same amount a second time.

COTTON.

The cotton market has been very unsteady during the past week, owing to the uncertainty in regard to crops. Droughts have been reported from Texas that have done considerable damage, and on the strength of that middling uplands and Gulf cottons were advanced the first of the week; later more favorable reports were received, for the rains set in, and prices were lowered quickly. The market is particularly sensitive at present, fluctuating with every report, adverse or favorable.

WOOL.

The manufacturers are looking the market over, and endeavoring to find certain grades to fill their wants, principally fine and medium clothing. It is generally expected that September and October will show that large quantities have changed hands. The market is generally easier than at this time a month ago, and considerable quantities are said to have been taken up by mills able to do so in order to insure future supplies when the wool market is stronger.

COTTON GOODS.

Advances are the order of the day. Staples are going up on every hand, and will continue to do so. Nearly all of the leading tickets of staples have been advanced, and the lesser known lights are following suit. The lack of supplies has been the strongest factor in this, and there appears to be no relief in sight. Bids for good-sized quantities have been received from exporters, but there has been comparatively little business done on account of the distant time of delivery. Heavy ducks have advanced, and the demand keeps fully up to the supplies. Bleached cottons are in short supply, and low grades have advanced ⅛ cent. Coarse colored goods are moving fairly well and are firm in price. Cotton flannels and blankets are steady.

Ginghams show a low lively business in fine dress styles for Spring, and prices show signs of advancing soon. Staples are scarce and very firm, and dark styles are completely sold up for the season. Fancy printed fabrics have found a considerably increased business in every section of the country, excepting possibly the West, but even there it is fully up to the average of this season. The jobbers in all parts of the country have had an excellent business which is being reflected to the primary market. Agents are now sold up better than is usual at this time of year. Stocks of indigo blues are in excellent shape, and business is increasing slightly. Dark printed flannels are well sold, and reorders at good prices are being received.

The following changes in prices in cotton goods during the past week are reported: Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced Androscoggin, 42 and 45 inch pillow tubing, ¼ cent per yard. Androscoggin wide sheetings, 1 cent per yard. Pepperell, on the basis of 10-4 bleached, at 21 cents; Laconia, on the basis of 10-4 bleached, at 21 cents; Pepperell R, 36-inch fine brown, 2½ per cent., and Bates crochet quilts, 2½ cents each.

Smith, Hogg & Gardner have advanced all of their export grades of cotton goods ⅛ to ¼ cent per yard.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced the price of Lonsdale cambrics ¼ cent per yard, and Berckley cambrics, Nos. 500's, to 7½ cents, and 1,000's, to 8½ cents per yard.

Catlin & Co. have advanced Henrietta four-yard brown cottons to 4 cents and Henrietta bleached cottons to 4½ cents per yard.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced Gilded Age, bleached, ⅛ cent; Masconnomet, 36-inch bleached, ¼ cent; Averne 36-inch cambrics, ¼ cent, and Averne 32-inch cambrics, ⅛ cent.

Parker, Wilder & Co. have advanced wide sheetings as follows: Sunapee, 10-4 bleached to 20 cents; Sunapee, 9-4 bleached and 10-4 brown, to 16 cents; Sunapee, 7-4 bleached and 8-4 brown, to 14 cents; Sunapee, 6-4 bleached and 7-4 brown, to 12½ cents.

A. D. Julliard & Co. have advanced Atlantic F. cashmeres to 19 cents; Atlantic F. cashmeres, high colors, to 19½ cents; Atlantic F. F. cashmeres to 23½ cents; Atlantic F. F. cashmeres, high colors, to 24 cents; Atlantic J. cashmeres to 37½ cents, less 5 per cent.; Atlantic J. cashmeres, high colors, to 37½ cents net.

Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co. have advanced full width 4-4 bleached cottons ⅛ cent per yard.

Deering, Milliken & Co. have advanced the price of several makes of four-yard, 56 x60 brown sheetings ⅛ cent per yard, making them 4⅛ cents per yard.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

The traveling salesmen are now all on the road, and a good lot of business is being sent in by them; not enough, as yet, to judge accurately of what the season's business is likely to be, but enough to give good promise for the balance of the season. The orders so far are largely for staple goods, balbriggans, and some merinos, and in price ranging not above $3.50 per dozen, and for the most part it has been considerably below that. There has been during the past week an increase in the demand for fancy balbriggans, and of such a nature that it gives promise that the trade in these goods will be exceptionally large. Small checks, neat stripes, and some novelties have been favored. The open work and dropped-stitch effects are not considered as likely to show any great strength by the buyers, in spite of the efforts that some knitting mills have made, through their agents, to force them on the trade. The general opinion is that stripes will continue to lead in this new lightweight season as they have in the last two, and that checks and a few novelty effects will make up the balance of the fancy business. There have been hopes that polka dots might widen the line of fancies, on account of the popularity of this pattern in half-hose, but there seems to be but little likelihood that they will show any very good results. There has been a great deal of discussion for the past two or three weeks in regard to the future of prices of cotton underwear. The demand for goods, and the lack of old stocks, a combination which has not existed for years, if it ever did, would make it seem as though advances must be made. The profit at the present time is small, far too small for the present conditions, but there still remains the fact that, although the knitting mills are running on orders at the present time, there are too many of them in the field, and that, in spite of any agreements that may be made to the contrary, prices will be cut and the market weakened.

Specialties keep outside of this line, and have always secured a good business at good prices. An established name will keep up prices in spite of the market, and the present time is no exception.

There are very few duplicate orders coming to hand now, but it will be a very short time before buyers are ready to place them. They are in less haste now on account of the easier conditions in the wool market. There is no doubt, however, that a good Fall business will be accomplished, and the mill's expect they will all be busy until Nov. 1 or 15, and possibly later.

Buyers of hosiery for Fall have begun to arrive, but, while business looks exceedingly promising, there have been only small lots purchased so far. There is considerable interest taken in the solid colors for Fall; reds and blue, particularly. In women's hosiery these same colors lead, but reds of various shades are first. There is considerable interest taken in fancy striped half-hose, but it is hardly thought that these goods will be up to last season's showing. Manufacturers of seamless hosiery are finding improved conditions, and the demand is stronger than the supply.

Golf hosiery has gained in strength on account of the disposition of the quantities of carried over goods, which menaced the market for a long time. Imported lines of fine grades have been greatly reduced, and in some lines there are very few desirable patterns left. Reports from abroad show that deliveries of Fall goods will be very slow, and the late buyers are paying higher prices.

MEN'S WEAR.

The past week has been one of great activity in the men's wear department of the woolen and worsted goods. New goods have been opened and prices named on the greater proportion of the new season's goods. The advances over last year are on an average 5 to 7½ cents a yard, but some are more than that. There have been quite a large number of lines withdrawn from the market that were opened earlier. They were opened at an advance and then further advanced once and sometimes twice, 5 cents each time before being withdrawn. The business so far has been rapid, and the goods have been quickly taken up where they met the approval of the buyers. This has undoubtedly served to strengthen the lines opening later.

The buyers are in the market in force, and mean business. They no longer hesitate if the fabrics please them, but place their orders immediately. Fancy worsteds are of the first importance this season, and a tremendous business is in progress in these goods. The greatest point of interest is among the goods ranging from $1.25 to $1.50. There has been a very good business in goods of higher grade, but these figures represent the zones of greatest activity.

There is considerable talk heard about the market opening too low, considering the position of the raw wool markets. It is easier to sell goods by opening low and advancing than it is to open high and take a drop. Cotton-mixed worsteds have secured a good business and promise excellent things before the season is over, especially in cheap lines.

Although the buyers are in town, large buyers and all, some of the agents do not seem to be ready for them, and several lines of samples are not open. Business is being done from the blankets and sometimes from unbound samples. Wool goods are behind the worsteds in point of popularity, and consequently sales. The demand is very uneven, a few lines being sold up, but others are apparently almost totally neglected. There is no possibility of stating an average popular price, but cotton-backed stuff at 15 and 20 cents per yard has secured business; cassimeres at around $1 and fancy cheviots around $1 to $1.25, are doing well. There has been a good business also at 72½ cents per yard. Among the local manufacturers there is a growing interest in bright fancy cassimeres and cheviots that promises well for the future. In these goods $1.12½ to $1.20 is an attractive price. High grades are getting some business, but their turn will come later.

One of the features of the week was the opening of the fancy woolens by the American Woolen Company at an average advance of from 5 to 7 per cent. over last year.

Some lines of worsteds have already been withdrawn from the market after being advanced 10 cents per yard and selling up for the season. Satinets are not popular this season, the cost of woolens and cotton mixed fabrics has hurt these goods. Fancy piece-dyed clays and clay mixtures have secured a good business this past week.

DRESS GOODS.

The past week has shown a quieter spirit pervading the dress goods market, but this is owing to the fact that the jobbers are busy with their own trade, for the retailers are now in the market and doing a considerable business. As soon as they have placed a good proportion of their orders the jobbers will again turn toward the primary market and activity will be resumed. All "futures" must be placed at advances, and the jobbers will wait and see as near as possible just what will be needed to complete their season's supply before ordering and make the orders as light as possible. Scotch goods in particular will show sharp advances. Ten per cent. is demanded in many cases, and a 5 per cent. advance is general. As the Scotch styles will undoubtedly be leaders for Fall, these figures will make a serious difference to merchants.

Plain fabrics have received considerable attention, and broadcloths, Venetians, and various cloths have moved freely. Plaids have also been favorites with the buyers. Crêpons continue to be among the liveliest goods, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of their popularity diminishing.

Music in Washington Square.

At Washington Square Park, by Halle's Military Concert Band, to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Hail, Columbia."
Symphonic Overture, "Maximilian Robespierre," ..... Littolf
a. Air de Ballet, "Love's Whisper" ..... Marks
b. A Carolina Cakewalk ..... Dreyfuss
Excerpts from "Amorita" ..... Czibulka
Patrol, "Turkish," (the original) ..... Michaelis
Popular Medley, "The Right Kind" ..... Smith
Gypsy Serenade ..... Von Lenz
a. "Narcissus" ..... Nevin
b. "Uncle Rufe's Jubilee" ..... Rollinson
Solo for Cornet, "Baby's Prayer" ..... Halle
R. L. Halle.
Gems of the Season ..... Chattaway
(Incidental Tubephone Solos by William Zimmerman.)
March, "Monopole" ..... Laurendeau
"Star-Spangled Banner."

Early Fall Novelties. | Early Fall Novelties.

O'Neill's.

An Early Showing of the New Fall Styles in
Felt Hats
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
A complete line of the new shapes and Colors now ready for your inspection, including a number of
EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
We are also showing many
Choice Novelties in Birds, Wings, Feathers and Millinery Trimmings.

To-Day, Monday,
Our First Display of
Black and Colored Dress Goods
For Fall of '99.
And a special offer to begin the season.
4,000 Yards of
Black and Navy Cheviot,
50 inches wide, all wool and thoroughly sponged and shrunk,
Usual 85c. Quality,
59c. Yard.

The Great
40% Discount Sale
of Men's Boys' and Children's Clothing still continues. 40% off the price ticket on any garment now on our counters. A most extraordinary off

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 19..	3,155,704
Same week last year.....	3,300,142
Stocks to date this year....	115,849,855
Corresponding date last year.	64,800,780

Bonds for the week.....	$15,971,700
Same week last year.....	$18,806,900
Bonds to date this year....	$634,348,830
Corresponding date last year.	$537,432,930

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY CONDITIONS BETTER

No Immediate Advance in Bank of England Rate Probable—A Poor Week for the Stock Markets—Speculation Dormant — Manoeuvring for a Slump—British Interest in the French Situation.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 20.—Our monetary position is decidedly better, and unless an unforeseeable change for the worse comes, no advance in the Bank of England rate is probable until well into next month. I do not recall such harmony of action between the Bank and the open market as exists now.

Hitherto, when the Bank of England has made efforts to force rates up in order to protect bullion or attract it from abroad, the other banks have been in the habit of contending as to which should work the cheapest. In consequence the Bank of England was soon beaten. Such a thing has happened on the present occasion. Whether because they had but little spare money or because the precariousness of credit on the Continent inspired them with prudence, our leading joint stock banks have all striven to maintain rates either by purchasing bills sparingly from brokers or by exacting rates higher than the Bank of England rate. That bank itself only worked at 3½ per cent. when bills of sixty days' currency or less were presented for discount. For longer dates its charge is 3¾ per cent., and the open market accordingly charged 3⅝ and 3¾ per cent. Yesterday and to-day the market worked about ¼ off these rates, but the weakness is hardly expected to continue.

To attain this rigidity the Bank of England has had to borrow freely, going up to 3¼ per cent. for money into September. The desired object, however, has been attained. Gold flows in steadily; foreign exchanges are more favorable, and the bank reserve is accordingly strengthened. Next week it promises to be considerably further improved through the return of holiday money from circulation, for Bank of England officials tell me that sovereigns are now pouring in. Further supplies of the yellow metal from Germany, however, are improbable for the present because the Reichsbank must go to 6 per cent. if the drain of its bullion to England should continue. But we shall be pretty comfortable now until Autumn demands arise.

This has been the poorest week on the stock markets for years past, yet all the departments are wonderfully strong considering the outlook. Even Kafir shares have flinched but little, thanks mainly to the marvelous calmness in Paris. Malicious minds indeed declare that one section of the market is strong because our brand-new African millionaires sold short to an enormous extent before the latest row with Krüger began. There will be no war, these people declare. The market bosses do not want war. They are merely manoeuvring for a slump, and the agitation will be kept up until the slump arrives.

I cannot vouch for the correctness of this view, but certainly a bear account of considerable size does exist, much of it originating in Johannesburg. It is true likewise that people as a rule do not believe that war is coming. We are all much more concerned about the state of affairs in France than about the duel between Oom Paul and Chamberlain and Stead. Reports of the Rennes trial and of the ferment in Paris are read with far more avidity than the South African dispatches. What alarms us most is the apparent inability of the French civil powers to use even the police to enforce public order. It appears to be surrounded by traitors, and it is openly said that the assassin of Labori acted in concert with gensdarmes. If this is true, revolution may be upon us any day.

Anxiety deepens hourly in Paris, and under these circumstances you must not expect us to take a more active share in the revived speculation of your stock markets. The shouting goes on, however, and Louisville is still the first favorite with professionals, but the public either does nothing or sells.

Meanwhile industries all flourish throughout the United Kingdom, and even the harvest is not so much below the average as was at one time feared. We shall perhaps reap nearly one-third of the quantity of wheat required to feed us for the next twelve months.

I have not troubled you about copper lately, and for a good reason. Speculation has dried up there likewise. I doubt if 100 Tinto shares have changed hands between Paris and London all this week, and Anacondas have only been kept up by orders from your side. In all metal there is equal stagnation, gambling having ceased, and the sales are kept down to the basis of the extremely restricted requirements of consumers. The only thing favorable for holders of shares or of metal is the small increase thus far indicated in supplies.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

Throughout the week just ended there was a steady easing in money rates. Uncertainty as to the loan market situation seemed to disappear, and much of the improvement in Wall Street sentiment was directly due to the apparent better outlook for money. The easing was most perceptible in the call department, where loans were made as low as 2 per cent., and where the bulk of the business was transacted around 2½ and 3 per cent.—lower figures than have obtained through any length of time for quite a while past. These easier rates were all the more encouraging in view of the fact that speculation in stocks increased materially and the needs of Wall Street were correspondingly greater than of late. Bankers were not expectant that the rate will hold at its present low level for any great length of time, but they did express a belief that the call market cannot maintain figures above 3 or 3½ per cent.

In the time department the rate held at 4½ and 5 per cent. during the early part of the week, but finally softened, and by Friday short time loans were obtainable at 3½ per cent., and those for longer periods at from 4 to 4½ per cent. The offerings of time funds became more liberal as the week went on, and it was made evident that Wall Street brokers are pretty well supplied and are not likely to show much activity in cost for time accommodation for some time to come.

Again the largest buyers of commercial paper were out-of-town financial institutions, although toward the close of the week local banks were somewhat more active in that market than of late. Western banks stood ready to take all the good paper offering at current figures, and, on the whole, rates held firm.

The feature of last week's money markets was the appearance of Western and Southern money at this centre. The fact that banks in these sections were comparatively large lenders and that several local institutions received currency from Southern and Western correspondents was proof that New York is not likely to be drawn upon to any extent to aid in the crop movements.

One British View.

Discussing American money market conditions and the likelihood of shipments of gold from London to New York at an early date, The London Statist says:

"Should the present outflow to the interior continue, a very few weeks would either sweep away all the surplus reserve or would compel the banks to adopt measures toward their customers which might have a very unpleasant effect upon markets. Some of the banks in any case will undoubtedly have to call in loans. But even the strongest banks will have to reduce the accommodation they give to their customers unless they add materially to their cash holdings. The likelihood, therefore, seems to be that gold will be taken from Europe. It is understood that the American banks are employing considerable sums in Germany at present. The most natural course, therefore, would be to call home a portion of the funds so employed. But considerable withdrawals from Germany would add to the stringency there, and the American banks may hesitate to do that. On the other hand, the German banks will use their credit, no doubt, to provide the money in London. Some assistance may be given by Paris. But the main American demand will probably fall upon London, and therefore it is by no means unlikely that we may have considerable tightness here if events should continue to move as they are moving in the United States at present.

"It is to be recollected that trade is marvelously good all over the world. In the United States it is especially good. There has been a wild and perhaps a somewhat reckless speculation. The creation of new companies and the amalgamation of old companies have been on an exceptional scale, while the Government expenditure is very large. For all these reasons it is natural that the circulation should be very much expanded at present. And the moving of the crops, coming when trade is so good and when speculation is so rampant, necessarily has a great effect upon the money market. Great as has been the progress made by the United States in manufacturing of all kinds, it is still mainly an agricultural country, and agricultural activity has necessarily, therefore, the greatest influence upon its money market."

Baltimore Bearishness.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore write, in discussing the stock market outlook:

"We may be wrong about it, but it certainly seems to us that the present is not a good time to buy speculative stocks.

"It is unquestionably true that we are experiencing an almost unprecedented season of commercial prosperity. Railroad earnings are good; exports very large; crop conditions most encouraging; mills and factories with more orders than can be filled, with prices for raw material and manufactured products extraordinarily high, too high, indeed, to last. Against these conditions we have the average prices of leading stocks almost as high as the highest average, in April, before the recent decline. There is also a possibility of a close, if not tight, money market later on, but the worst feature is, in our opinion, a vast amount of undistributed and unabsorbed new securities, good, bad, and indifferent, hanging over the market, and sure to give trouble some time or other. Then we have behind all this the shadow of Bryanism, with its appalling and horrible possibilities. We do not mean to say that prices will not go higher; indeed, judging from the manipulation of the market and the ease with which prices are lifted, we anticipate that higher prices will be reached. So much the more reason for keeping out and for tak-

Continued on Page 7.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 19. Bid.	Closing Sat., Aug. 19. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 19, 3,155,704.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 19. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 19, 1899.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	113	115	...	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	105½	125
21½ May 25.	15 June 15.	17¼	17½	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Company	20,090,000	.....	..	18	18⅝	16⅞	17¼	...	6,021
68¼ August. 1.	56⅝ June 16.	66½	67¼	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	67¾	68¼	66⅞	67⅛	...	3,615
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	44	44¼	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	42	45⅜	42	44	...	31,729
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	91¼	92	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	89½	92⅜	89½	91⅜	...	10,478
52½ March 3.	33 January 3.	35½	38	...	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99.	1	35	35	35	35	...	400
44¼ August 19.	33⅜ March 6.	43⅞	44	+ 2	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	42	44¼	41½	44	35	9,540
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93½	94½	+ ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	94	94	94	94	85⅜	230
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	38¼	38½	— ⅛	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	39	39⅜	37	38⅞	...	14,355
84¾ August 14.	70 May 13.	*83½	83¾	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	83½	84¾	82½	83½	...	10,955
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	141	143	+ 1⅝	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	142	142⅝	142	142⅝	135	406
37½ January 24.	15 July 27.	17	17½	— ¼	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	17	17	17	17	35	845
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	67	69	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67	67⅞	66¾	67	84½	620
15½ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	5¾	...	— ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6	6	5¾	6	14	775
41½ March 13.	20 June 1.	27	30¾	...	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	38	30
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	11¼	11¾	— 1¼	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	12½	12½	11½	11½	...	670
57⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	53⅝	54	— 2½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	56⅞	57	53	53½	...	5,300
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	57⅜	57⅞	— 4½	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	62¼	62½	57⅝	57⅞	37	85,775
106⅜ March 13.	92½ February 8.	99⅝	100	— ⅞	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	100½	101	98½	99⅝	91¼	8,470
182 March 30.	123¼ February 4.	159	159½	— 4½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	163½	164⅜	156⅝	159	140¼	154,940
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	120	121¼	...	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	115	10
105 April 18.	90½ March 2.	99	101½	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	101	101	101	101	93½	20
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	42¾	43	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	43	43½	41½	42⅜	...	7,662
99¾ February 8.	81 June 1.	90	91	+ 2⅜	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	90½	91	89	91	...	2,400
229½ April 5	88½ June 21.	121½	122	+ 4⅜	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	117½	126	116¾	121	140⅝	227,747
150 March 6.	132 January 4.	141	145	+ 1½	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	143	143	143	143	134	130
27⅝ February 23.	17 May 9.	22¾	23	+ 1⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	21	23	20½	22⅞	14	46,055
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	66⅛	67	+ 2⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,180,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	64⅜	66⅞	63⅝	66⅞	36	141,387
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	57	57¼	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	58	58¾	55½	57½	...	7,710
81½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	52¾	52¾	+ 4¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**	35,000,000	.....	..	48¾	54	48	53½	...	23,395
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	73⅞	74	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	35,000,000	.....	..	72½	74½	72	74	...	26,218
9½ April 12.	7¾ June 23.	8½	10	...	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf., t. r.	19,767,300	.....	..	9½	9¾	9	9	...	611
137 April 15.	77⅝ January 3	109¼	109½	— 5¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	114½	114¾	108½	109	68¾	220,174
60 March 17.	135 June 5.	138	140	...	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	136¼	138	136¼	138	127	225
20⅜ August 14.	9½ May 9.	19¼	19⅜	+ ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	19¼	20⅜	18⅜	19¼	10	9,940
5 January 3.	30¼ March 25.	31	32¼	— ¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	32	32	32	32	30¼	200
78 January 14.	60 May 9.	74½	76	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	73½	73½	73½	73½	60	80
70 January 28.	50¼ June 2.	54¼	55	+ ⅜	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	53¾	54½	53	54	54⅞	1,430
99½ May 31.	84⅝ March 15.	97	98	...	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	95¾	96	95¾	96	85	1,000
60¼ August 19.	45⅝ May 9.	60¼	60½	+ 5¾	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	54½	60¼	54¼	60¼	...	49,410
31½ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	28½	28¾	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	28¼	28¾	27¾	28⅝	25¼	27,188
89¾ April 29.	85 August 18.	...	56¼	— ¼	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	56	56¼	55	56¼	...	1,150

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 19. Bid.	Closing Sat., Aug. 19. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 19. First.	Week Ended Aug. 19. High.	Week Ended Aug. 19. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 19. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 19, 1899.
149¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7	136⅞	137⅛	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,179,300	June 15, '99.	1½	137⅛	137½	136	137	118½	58,180
79½ May 1.	50¾ January 4.	77	77⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	2	77	77¾	77	77⅜	60	500
24¾ January 23.	13 June 1.	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,239,300	.....	..	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	17	31,520
78¼ August 14.	50¾ January 5.	76⅝	77¼	+ 3½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,364,000	July 31, '99'	2	73½	78¾	73¾	77⅝	41¾	4,335
39⅝ August 17.	28 January 22.	38	39	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,498,100	.....	..	37⅝	39⅞	37½	39	30¾	6,396
103½ August 12.	83⅜ January 3.	98½	98⅝	— 7	Chicago Great Western debentures	13,470,000	July 15, '99.	2	102	102¼	98½	98½	...	5,831
12⅜ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	9	9¼	— 1⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	9¼	10	9	9	9	1,260
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40	43	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	42¾	42¼	42¼	42½	...	160
134⅜ August 19.	120⅜ January 4.	134⅜	134⅞	+ 2½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	132½	134⅜	131½	134⅜	112¼	80,300
173¼ August 1.	106¼ January 3.	174	173½	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	158	310
164 August 29.	141⅜ January 4.	163¼	163½	+ 1¾	Chicago & Northwestern	30,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	161	163¼	160	160¼	134½	4,417
200 June 27.	188 January 19.	197	200	...	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 6, '99.	1¾	195	198	195	198	...	1,930
122¼ January 27.	107½ May 14.	120	120½	+ ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	119½	120¼	117⅝	120	100⅜	41,031
114 August 5.	91 February 8.	111½	112	— 2	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	112	112	110	112	86¾	920
25½ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14	15	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	15	15½	14½	14¾	7⅝	8,800
50¼ March 27.	30½ January 3.	45½	46	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	46½	48	44	46	20½	3,405
63⅝ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57	57½	— ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	58	58⅝	57	57	45¾	2,940
102⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	98½	99½	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1½	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	90	120
45 April 26.	37⅜ June 23.	39	41	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	40½	40½	37¾	37¾	40	450
5⅝ April 21.	1⅝ January 17	2⅝	3	+ ⅜	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	½	500
55 April 21.	30½ February 8	52	52⅜	— ⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	53¾	54⅞	51½	52½	25¼	29,940
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	...	114	+ 5¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	112½	114¼	112½	114¼	75	200
22¾ January 9.	15½ July 14.	17½	18½	...	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	17	19	17	18¾	...	1,175
8¾ January 6.	4½ July 12.	5⅛	5½	+ ⅝	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	5⅜	5⅝	5	5½	...	4,070
58½ March 17.	41⅞ June 16.	46	47	— ½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	47	47¼	46	46	...	1,850
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	18	+ ½	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	18	18¼	18	18	...	1,322
19⅜ August 18.	6½ February 5.	18⅝	19¼	+ 1⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	17½	19⅞	16⅞	19	...	8,025
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	47⅝	48	+ 1¼	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	46⅝	50⅜	46¾	48	...	130,825
90½ August 15.	78 June 29.	97⅝	98	+ 3½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	93½	99½	93¾	97½	...	32,379
225½ March 11.	163 June 6.	181¾	182½	+ ⅞	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	179¾	182	175	181¾	194½	12,495
50½ January 31.	20 August 16.	37	40	— ½	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	39	40	20	40	41½	1,050
125⅞ April 20.	106⅛ January 3.	124¼	124½	+ 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	124	124½	123	124½	108½	2,538
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	175½	177	— ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	25,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	176¾	177	176	176½	151	1,700
25⅜ April 27.	18⅛ January 7.	22⅜	22⅝	+ 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000	.....	..	21¼	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	14½	6,850
80 April 27.	63½ January 11.	76½	76⅝	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,850,000	July 17, '99.	2	75½	76⅞	75½	76⅜	53⅞	10,197
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	20⅝	20¾	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20	21	20	21	18¼	500
101 August 18.	63 January 4.	94	100	+ 3	Detroit City Gas	4,313,000	.....	..	95	101	95	97	...	1,185
14 April 22.	7⅜ January 4.	13	14	+ ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	...	200
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	38⅜	38½	+ ⅜	**Erie** first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	37½	38⅜	37	37⅜	37⅜	1,827
99¼ August 16.	*92⅜ January 14.	98	100	...	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	98½	99¼	98½	99¼	...	300
45¼ August 18.	36 March 28.	44½	44¾	...	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40	45¼	40	44½	...	6,350
80½ August 18.	70 January 7.	88¾	90	+ 4½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	86	89½	86	89½	52	1,284
75 April 3.	46⅝ February 8.	59½	60¼	— ¾	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	60¼	61¼	59¾	59⅝	...	24,890
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	81¾	82¼	— ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	July 20, '99.	1½	82½	83	81¾	82	...	5,876
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	...	...	+ 3	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,585,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	17	17	17	17	...	100
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	...	...	+ ¾	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	15½	200
125¼ August 3.	95½ January 3.	123	124	— ½	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	124	124	123	124	...	600
76¾ March 20.	62½ April 4.	65	65½	— 2⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '00.	1½	67	67	64	64⅞	...	3,225
110 January 12.	106⅝ May 31.	106	100	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	110	110	110	110	...	125
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	168	169½	+ ⅞	Great Northern preferred	59,403,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	167½	168½	167½	168½	135	1,370
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	...	...	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	115	115	115	115	...	230
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	26⅜	27	+ 2	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	25	27	24½	27	...	3,154
63½ August 18.	54½ May 13.	63	63¼	+ 2¼	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	61	63½	60⅜	63	...	11,386
74½ August 14.	69½ February 10.	74	76	...	Homestake	12,500,000	July 25, '99.	50c.	74½	74½	74½	74½	...	200
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	116	116¼	+ 1¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114⅞	116¼	114½	116	112⅛	6,343
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	40½	41	— 1½	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	42½	42½	40	40¾	54½	5,670
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78¾	78¾	— ⅝	International Paper Company preferred	22,530,100	July 1, '99.	1½	79	79	78	78¾	91	1,720
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	16⅞	17⅝	...	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	16	16¼	16	16¼	...	545
15¼ August 18.	10⅜ March 7.	14½	15	+ 1½	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	13	15¼	13	14½	10¼	14,481
59½ August 15.	42⅛ May 31.	58¾	59¼	+ 4	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	54	59½	54	58¾	37	20,665
15 March 22.	7¾ January 13.	10½	12	...	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...	200
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	10⅜	10½	— 3½	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	14	14	10	10½	18	8,975
5½ February 1.	3 May 9.	3½	5	...	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	...	11
18 July 3.	16 May 2.	18	20	...	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	16	212
9 August 17.	9 August 17.	...	...	...	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	...	100
63½ February 23.	45 April 7.	49½	52	...	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	July 1, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	...	150
84 February 17.	72 June 24.	74	77	...	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf	3,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	76¾	76¾	75	75½	...	178
58 July 28.	51 March 4.	57½	58	+ ¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	57¾	58	57⅜	58	52½	1,225
102½ May 18.	95 March 9.	99	99	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '99.	2½	98	98	98	98	95	100
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	21	21½	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	21½	21½	21½	21½	23	500
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	80¼	81	— ⅝	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	80¾	81	80½	80⅝	82¾	1,165
208 January 24.	196½ January 5.	201½	210	...	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, '99.	3½	201	201	201	201	193	17
82¾ August 19.	63 March 6.	82½	82⅝	+ 7½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	75½	82¾	75¾	82½	57⅜	65,810
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	116⅜	116⅞	— 1⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	118	118¾	115⅞	116⅜	100½	41,744
260 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	206	207	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	200	209¾	201¾	206½	159½	23,632
14½ July 21.	13⅛ August 15.	...	...	— ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜	...	3,588
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	15¼	15⅜	— ⅝	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....	..	16	16	15	15¼	5⅜	11,425
5⅛ August 19.	1 January 6.	5	5⅜	+ ½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5	...	8,485
76 August 18.	35¼ January 6.	75	75½	+ 8¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,060,000	.....	..	67½	76	66½	75¼	28¾	11,930
98¼ August 18.	73½ January 10.	97½	98	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	90½	98½	96½	98	61¾	2,700
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	26	26¼	...	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	24	26¾	24	25⅝	...	1,425
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67¾	68	...	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	65¾	69⅞	65¾	67⅝	...	2,822
14⅞ January 30.	11⅞ May 10.	12¾	13	...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	13	13⅜	12¾	13	12½	4,500
42½ April 3.	30½ May 31.	40¾	41	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	38¾	41	38½	40½	36½	46,795
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	49½	49⅝	+ ¾	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	48¾	49⅞	47½	49½	37¾	38,430
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	45¾	46½	+ 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	45	46¾	45	46½	28½	1,730
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	182	184	— 1¾	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	183¼	183¾	183¼	183¾	...	100
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	48	48⅜	+ ⅜	**National Biscuit Company**	20,000,000	.....	..	48½	48½	47	48⅜	33½	4,321
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	101½	102	— ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	102½	102¼	101	101	98	631
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	33¾	33½	+ ¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	33½	33⅞	32¼	33¼	37⅜	3,710
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	112⅞	113½	...	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,400	June 15, '99.	1¾	112⅞	113	112⅝	113	115½	692
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	56	56¾	...	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	56½	57½	53¾	56	...	13,115
99⅝ August 11.	85 May 15.	98	98½	— 1	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	98¼	98¾	97¼	98	...	2,400
122⅜ April 22.	97 January 3.	118¼	118½	+ ¼	New Jersey Central	27,035,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	117½	118½	117½	118¼	93¾	2,940
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	192	199	— 6	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	195	195	189	189	99¾	1,000
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	130	130½	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138¾	139¾	138	139½	119	18,145
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	215	220	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,800	June 30, '99.	2	216	216	216	216	195	160
19¾ January 23.	12 June 29.	14¼	14¾	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	14	15	14	14¾	14½	1,580
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	33	35	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	34½	34½	34	34	30	500
287⅛ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	27½	27¼	+ ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,000	.....	..	26⅝	27¼	26	27¼	16⅞	17,887
24⅜ August 19.	17½ March 17.	24¼	24½	+ 2⅞	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	21⅞	24⅜	21½	24⅜	15½	26,628
72⅜ August 19.	61¾ January 6	72¼	72¾	+ ⅛	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	71	72¾	70⅝	72⅜	54⅝	12,390
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12⅞	12⅝	+ ⅛	North American	30,776,300	.....	..	12¾	13	12¾	12⅞	6⅝	8,300
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	54⅞	54⅝	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	53¾	55	52¾	54⅜	37⅛	90,223
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅜	77⅝	+ ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	77⅛	78	76½	77⅝	76	9,150
*7 August 18.	*5 May 26.	...	...	...	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	20
10⅜ April 27.	6 March 23.	7¾	9	...	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	9	9	9	9	...	15
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	44	46	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	45¾	45¾	43½	43½	69¾	145
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	76	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	75	75	75	75	75¼	256
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	45¾	46½	+ 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	42	46¼	41¾	46	47½	3,190
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	65½	66	+ 2¼	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	61¼	65¾	61½	65¾	66¾	3,555
55 January 30.	43¼ January 4.	47½	47¾	+ ⅞	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47	48	46	47⅜	35	8,420
142 January 23.	122⅛ January 5.	136¼	136⅜	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,302,250	May 31, '99.	2½	137	137	135	136⅝	119¼	25,465
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120⅜	121¼	+ ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	120⅝	122¾	120	120⅞	102¾	60,695
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...	310
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	77¼	77⅝	+ 5¾	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,287,100	.....	..	73	77¼	73	77¼	46¼	24,870
100 August 17.	80 February 10.	97⅜	98	+ 8¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	90	100	90	98	65¾	7,725
188¾ August 19.	180 January 10.	187	191	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	...	135
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	59½	60	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	60	61	59	60	...	4,345
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	89½	89⅞	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	89¾	90	89½	89¾	...	2,630
14 July 28.	7 May 18.	10	13	...	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...	45
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	159	...	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	158⅜	158⅜	157⅜	158	189	443
25 January 24.	19⅞ May 13.	22¼	22½	+ ¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	22	22½	21⅝	22⅜	19⅝	7,069
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	61¼	61⅝	+ ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	61½	62	60	61¼	45½	21,490
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33½	33⅝	— ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33¼	33⅝	32¼	33⅜	22½	4,958
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	78	79	...	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	68	400
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	52	+ 1¾	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	60½	364
17¾ January 9.	9 June 1.	15	15¾	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	22	103
14⅞ February 1.	8⅜ January 6.	10⅝	11	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11½	11½	11½	11½	8⅝	300
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	38½	39	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,325,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38¾	39	38¼	38¾	34¼	930
18¼ August 3.	6⅜ January 4.	17¼	17½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	17¼	17½	16¾	17⅜	6¼	4,320
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	38¾	40	38⅝	39½	13⅞	14,170
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	55	56	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660 200	July 5, '87.	3	56	56	56	56	...	100
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	101½	— ½	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,699,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	100½	100½	100½	100½	90	100
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	40¼	40⅝	+ 5¼	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	35	40⅜	34½	40⅝	21¾	299,891
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	12⅜	12½	+ 1	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11½	12⅜	11½	12½	9½	36,949
55 April 22.	40⅞ January 24.	54¼	54⅝	+ 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	52¾	54⅞	52¼	54⅜	34⅝	77,127
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	...	...	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	5¾	512
95¾ August 19.	36 January 9.	95¾	95⅞	+ 9¾	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	87½	95¾	87½	95¾	33½	77,615
145 March 28.	111 January 4.	...	...	...	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	145	145	145	145	80	10
25⅜ March 1.	17¾ January 5.	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	22	22⅜	20¾	22⅜	15	13,700
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	12	14	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	12½	13¾	12½	13¾	9⅝	200
50⅜ February 21.	38½ June 20.	45⅞	46	+ 1½	**Union Pacific**	87,645,500	.....	..	44⅞	46	44	46	28¼	43,805
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	78¼	78¾	+ ½	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	77⅜	78¼	76¾	78⅛	64⅜	10,165
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	33¼	34	+ 4¼	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,900,000	.....	..	30	34¾	30	34	...	13,870
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	83¼	85	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	83½	84¼	82	84¼	...	2,525
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	53	...	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	52	52	52	52	44	180
10¾ August 17.	5¾ June 7.	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	United States Leather	61,569,000	.....	..	9¾	10¾	8¾	9⅞	8	92,074
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	74½	75	...	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¼	73¼	75½	74½	74⅞	73¼	21,819
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	49⅜	50	— 1	United States Rubber	23,686,000	July 31, '99.	1	51	51	49¾	50	46¾	2,880
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	115½	116½	...	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅜	116	115⅜	116	105⅞	23
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	8	8½	+ ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	8¾	520
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	23⅜	23¾	+ 1	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	22⅝	23¾	22½	23⅝	21⅝	5,220
190½ August 19.	181 July 17.	190	200	...	Wagner Palace Car Company	20,000,000	.....	..	190½	190½	190	190	...	30
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	128	132	...	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	130	131	128½	131	120	145
98¾ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	88⅝	89½	— 1¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	90	90	87⅜	88⅝	95⅝	6,993
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	10½	10⅞	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	...	3,125
64 January 30.	50 June 9.	50	55	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	50	51	50	51	...	107
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	24¼	25	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅜	...	898
10½ August 15.	10½ August 15.	...	...	...	Wisconsin Central, all in. paid.	8,967,900	.....	..	10¼	10¼	10½	10¼	...	200
17⅛ August 7.	13

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 19, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 19..$15,971,700

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 19. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	6
American Cotton Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	13
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	4165½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85¾	87½	85¾	87½	409
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	97	95⅞	96¾	4201½
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93½	93½	45
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	101	100¼	101	385
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115½	115½	115	115	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	100½	100¾	100½	100½	33
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Cahaba Coal 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	22
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	41	41	41	6
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	6½	6½	6½	6½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	10
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100¼	100⅝	100	100⅛	142
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97½	97½	97¼	97½	127
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114	115	114	115	8
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 6s	111	111	110	111	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	129½	129½	129½	129½	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107⅛	107⅛	106½	106¾	130
Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	128	128	128	128	2
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	25
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95	95	94⅝	95	166
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	95	95	94¼	95	163
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	55
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	70	71	70	71	8
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	87	86	86	144
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	95	95½	95	95½	8
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100	100	100	18
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	100⅜	98½	100	437
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	112½	111½	112½	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Erie prior lien 4s	91¾	92½	91⅝	92¼	35
Erie general lien 4s	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	52
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	102⅞	104½	102½	104½	22
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79	80½	79	80½	52
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103¾	47
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¾	102	101¼	101⅝	19
Housatonic consol. 5s	133	133	133	133	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅝	31
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	7
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 4½s	107	107	107	107	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	124½	124½	16
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	95	93	95	46
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	65¾	66	65¾	66	23
International Paper 6s	108⅝	100½	108⅝	109½	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	17
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	88	88	88	88	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	71¾	74¾	71¾	72½	2,746
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	14
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s, reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	6	6	6	6	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅜	99½	41
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	100	100	100	100	52
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109½	109¼	109½	109½	5
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	16
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Mexican Central 1st income	21¾	21⅛	21¾	21⅞	135
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	13½	12¼	13	407
Mexican International consol. 4s	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	66
Mil. Electric Railway & Light 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	55
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89¾	95⅝	89¾	95⅛	311
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	94¾	92	94¾	53
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93¼	94	93	94	5½½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67½	70	67½	68¾	959
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95¾	96¾	95¾	96½	116
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118½	118	118½	129
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100¾	99⅞	100¾	138
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	87¼	87¼	86⅞	86⅞	18
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100⅜	50
N. Y. Central, Michigan Cent. collat. 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
New York Central 3½s	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	17
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, c	104	104	104	101	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	5
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95¾	95½	94¾	95¼	35
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66¾	67⅛	66½	67⅛	289
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103	103¼	103	103	102½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	102	101	102	31
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	129	129	129	129	12
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112	113½	112	113½	34
Oregon Short Line Income A	97	97	96½	96½	5
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	76¾	77	76	77	93
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	5
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	130½	131	130½	131	13
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85¼	85	85½	20
Peoria & Eastern income	29	29½	29	29½	13
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r.	90¼	90¼	99¼	99¼	1
Reading general 4s	88½	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	268
Rio Grande Western 4s	98½	98½	98	98	16
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	128½	128½	128½	128½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83½	83½	83½	83½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	85	85¼	84	85¼	238
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113¾	114	113½	114	128
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	95	96	95	96	10
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	10
St Louis & San Francisco general 5s	109½	109½	109⅛	109½	62
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95	95¼	95	95	130
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	65¼	65⅞	64½	65⅝	4755½
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	142	142	142	142	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	79½	79⅝	79	79⅝	38
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Southern Pacific of California 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	108½	106½	108¼	108¼	20
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	83¾	85	83¼	85	3,691½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113	113½	113	113½	34
Southern Railway 5s	109	109½	108½	109½	249
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	83	85	83	84	20
Standard Rope & Twine income	26½	27½	25	25¼	105
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	105⅝	109	106½	109	50
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	110	111	110	111	13
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	104	104	103½	103⅝	38
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115¼	14
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	90	20
Union Pacific new 4s	104⅜	105½	104½	105½	1161½
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116¼	116	116	38
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	31
Wabash debenture, Series A	75	75	75	75	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	37½	39	36¾	37½	153
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
West Shore gtd. 4s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	25
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76¼	76	76	47
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94¼	94¼	93½	93⅞	60
Total sales					$15,953,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 19, 1899.

United States 5s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	2
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	5½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	*7
Total sales					$18,200
Grand total					$15,971,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¼	Aug. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¼	Aug. 16
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 14
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	112⅝	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅜	Feb. 23	108¾	Aug. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1890	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109¾	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan 27	82½	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic & Danville pf	1	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine pf	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Canadian Pacific	2	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton pf	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 8
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Del. & Bound Brook (quarter)	2	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	2¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Iowa Central pf	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 11
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Norfolk & Western pf	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 24
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Pittsburg Junction	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 24	Sept. 1
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
St. Paul & Duluth pf	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Southern pf	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 22	Sept. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Coal	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Coal (extra)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
American Waltham Watch Company (semi-annual)	5	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 5
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
H-O Company pf	2	Aug. 21	Aug. 18	Aug. 22
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Aug. 25	Aug. 19	Aug. 25
Laclede Gas Light (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Biscuit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 31	Aug. 21	Sept. 1
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 24	Sept. 16
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 25
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	1½	Sept. 20	Aug. 19	Sept. 22
Standard Con. Mining	10c	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Weisbach Com. pf., (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Waltham Watch Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 1	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
New York Central	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	Aug. 24	Sept. 8	Sept. 7	Annual
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Union Traction Co. (Philadelphia)	Aug. 30	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Annual

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $686,975. The banks now hold $15,082,350 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $1,048,900, an increase in specie of $1,652,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $645,000, an increase in deposits of $1,282,500, and an increase in circulation of $74,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 20, '98.
Loans	$747,733,900	$746,685,300	$666,743,400
Specie	173,616,200	171,763,600	164,573,200
Legal tenders	54,286,400	54,941,400	55,519,500
Net deposits	851,201,000	849,918,500	765,013,800
Circulation	13,976,800	13,902,700	14,202,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 20, '98.
Specie	173,616,200	171,763,600	164,573,200
Legal tenders	54,286,400	54,941,400	55,519,500
Total reserve	$227,882,600	$226,875,000	$220,092,700
Reserve required ag'st deposits	212,800,250	212,479,625	191,253,450
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$15,082,350	$14,395,375	$28,839,250

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,575	$22,261,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,603,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,309,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,025	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,648,225
Feb. 18	34,378,825	28,688,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,552,325	57,720,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,536,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,779,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,690,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	23,851,475	48,895,150
April 1	15,494,850	25,720,800	47,006,575
April 8	15,018,825	25,720,800	47,056,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,085,975
May 13	27,137,625	48,807,225	44,498,500
May 20	34,631,575	50,715,250	45,969,950
May 27	48,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,329,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,601,475
June 17	30,003,200	50,272,800	48,390,950
June 24	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	8,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,725	49,305,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,944,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,475	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,733,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$15,082,350	1894	$67,806,650
1898	28,839,250	1893	*12,045,800
1897	39,733,450	1892	12,378,875
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,109,800
1895	37,566,675	1890	*2,512,975

*Deficit.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 19, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102½	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	100¼	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96	Aug 19	95	96
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	90¾	Apr 7	102	Aug 18	102	102¼
Do., registered	102¼	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	87½	Aug 19	78	Jan 6	87½	Aug 19	87⅜	87½
Do., do., registered	88½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100¼	Jan 19	100¼	Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅜	May 26	95¾	Aug 8	96⅜	Aug 19	96¾	97
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102¼	May 25	100½	May 12	101	Aug 18	100¾	101
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1900	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108¼	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93¼	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 24	10¾	Jan 12	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	128	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¾	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	80	Feb 4	80	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115	Aug 18	114½	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	106⅝	Jan 4	107½	Aug 3	..	107½
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100½	Aug 2	100½	Aug 18	100½	101
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	Aug 18	109	110
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 31	..	130¼
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109¼	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Aug 8	108	109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116¼	July 20	116⅞	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108½	Aug 19	108½	109
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½	Aug 10	111	112
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	99	Apr 26	95	Jan 28	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 20	116½	Mar 28	117½	Aug 7	..	..
Do., con g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91⅜	Jan 31	96¾	Aug 18	96⅜	97
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	41	Aug 18	41	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Aug 3	12	13½
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	Aug 17	6	8
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110	June 6	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1903	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	121¼	Aug 12	120	..
Do., do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100½	Aug 19	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116¼	Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	100	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	100⅞	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 29	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅝	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123¼	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do. Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118¾	Mar 2	123	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117¾	Jan 3	118¾	Aug 11	118½	119
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97¼	Aug 19	97¼	97½
Do., do., registered	92⅛	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	103	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	102¾	Aug 14	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do. 2d 7s, 1900	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113½	Jul 20	113¾	Aug 12	113¾	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111½	Aug 11	109½	111½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138	July 25	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅜	Jun 12	115⅝	May 1	116⅜	June 12	119¼	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	106⅝	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	102½	Aug 17	102	103
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113⅞	Aug 8	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Jun 2	111½	Jan 2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106⅞	Aug 10	106¾	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jan 23	137¼	July 31	137½	139½
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¼	Jan 16	115	Aug 15	115	115½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118¼	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	116⅜	Aug 4	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	103½	May 17	93	Jan 10	100	Aug 9	100	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	111	Aug 18	111	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160⅜	Jan 7	170½	July 25	169	171
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	169	171
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	160½	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	169	171
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170¾	Aug 3	169	171
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	169	171
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112⅛	May 13	121⅝	July 5	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123⅜	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	120½	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½	Aug 14	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	112	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	121¾	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122	Aug 16	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅜	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	123	Aug 1	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½	June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120¾	July 17	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115¼	July 17	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s. Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	112¾	Aug 1	112	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145⅝	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	143½	Aug 10	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	109	July 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122⅜	Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¼	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	July 31	106½	..
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ao 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½	Aug 9	142	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅝	Feb 1	124	July 24	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 13, 98	..	145⅜
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114⅜	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136⅜	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	134	July 7	133⅛	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110½	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106¾	Aug 18	107	107½
Do., do., registered	107¼	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107⅛	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98¼	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	98	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	86	Jul 20	83	May 9	86	July 20	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98¼	May 18	98¼	May 18	98½	May 18	..	99
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109¼	Jan 12	114	June 27	..	..
..	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 16, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138	Aug 10	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	June 21	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	Aug 16	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 28	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st g. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120½	Jul 11	123	July 25	121	123
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	99	Aug 17	98½	99
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	90½	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105⅝	Apr., 96	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	95	Aug 19	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅜	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102	July 31	103½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104	Aug 4	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Cev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85¼	Aug 18	85	85½
Do., Income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	29¼	Aug 18	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138¾	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½	July 18	135	137
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. 7s, 1901	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	106	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108¼	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½	July 31	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¾	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63	Aug 16	62	63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	71	Aug 18	70	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	86	Aug 19	86¼	86½
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	Jun 7	124¼	June 7	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143¼	July 18	139	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116½	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug 10	100	Aug 16	100	100¼
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1900	100	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105	Aug 18	..	105
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	109½	Aug 1	108	109
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	68	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	68	Aug 9	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. Id. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20	Aug 12	16	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	112	Aug 8	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	116
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝	July 31	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	121	July 27	118	119½
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	116½	Jul 11	116½	Aug 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	112	June 21	128	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106¼	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	143½

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½ Jul 19		97¾ Jul 25		97¾ July 28	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾ Apr 3		95 Jan 3		109½ Aug 17	109¼	109¾
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121¾ Jun 14		116 Jan 14		118 Aug 11	..	123
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102¾ Apr 1		100⅞ May 1		101⅞ July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124 Jan 26		118¾ Jan 4		120⅛ Aug 11	120½	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼ Jan 30		121 Jun 9		122¾ Aug 16	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127 Jan 14		123¾ Jan 3		126¼ July 20	126¼	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127½ Jul 31		124 Mar 2		127⅛ July 31	126½	127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½ Aug 16		68¾ Jan 4		78½ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½ Apr 27		16¾ Apr 3		21⅞ Aug 16	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾ Apr 27		9¾ Apr 18		13 Aug 17	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾ Feb 24		84½ Jan 6		87½ Aug 19	86	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....		.. ....		90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	.. ....		.. ....		15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14 Apr 5		14 Apr 5		14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....		.. ....		100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150 Apr 20		145 Jan 6		150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116 Aug 17		110¼ Jan 18		116 Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99¼ Aug 11		98 Jul 27		99 Aug 19	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125 Jan 27		121 Jul 12		121 July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127 Jan 27		127 Jan 27		127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....		.. ....		128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107 Aug 14		103½ Feb 4		107 Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96 May 25		91¾ Jan 3		94 Aug 19	93¾	..
Do. 2d g. 4s, 1990	71 Jan 6		65¼ May 9		69¾ Aug 19	69¾	70
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	95⅝ Aug 19		82 Jan 19		95¼ Aug 19	94	95
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	94¼ Aug 18		86 Jan 19		94¾ Aug 18	94	95
Kansas City & Pac. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82 Jan 21		75¼ Jan 5		79 July 26	75	80
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95½ Aug 18		85 Jan 21		95½ Aug 18	95	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	107½ Jul 13		101¼ Jan 3		105¼ Aug 18	105¼	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾ Apr 28		108¾ Jan 9		118½ Aug 19	118	118½
Do. 3d 7s, 1906	117 May 17		114 May 1		116 July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¾ Aug 19		91½ Jan 3		100¾ Aug 19	100½	100½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½ Jul 26		88 Jan 3		96½ Aug 19	96	96½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109 Jul 13		106 Feb 20		107½ Aug 8	107	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115 Apr 20		111¼ Jan 17		111½ July 10	111	113½
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	100½ May 20		105¾ Feb 6		106 July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½ Jan 16		105 May 20		106¾ July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾ Apr 6		103¾ Jan 16		106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅝ Jul 14		105 Jan 3		114 Aug 19	113½	114
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½ Jan 31		110 Jan 31		111½ July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼ May 9		125 Jan 9		127½ July 31	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122 May 23		117 Feb 21		121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88 Feb 27		82½ Jan 4		86⅞ Aug 18	86	87
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼ Jul 25		106 Jan 4		108 July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....		.. ....		84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾ Feb 14		131 Aug 7		131 Aug 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....		.. ....		105⅞ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝ Mar 28		105¼ Apr 22		107½ Aug 14	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	.. ....		.. ....		108 Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115 Mar 22		115 Mar 22		115 Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½ Jan 31		111¾ Aug 19		111¾ Aug 19	111¾	113¼
Do., do., registered	117⅝ Jan 30		112 Jun 27		112 June 27	111¾	113¼
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼ Jan 30		107½ Apr 28		109 Aug 7	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼ Jan 26		113¼ Jan 26		113¼ Jan 26	106½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	.. ....		.. ....		108¼ Fe 21, 98	106½	..
Do., debenture g 4s, 1890-1905	105 May 3		103¼ Jun 26		103¼ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝ Feb 2		103 Aug 1		103 Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered	102¾ Aug 1		102¾ Aug 1		102¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼ Jun 12		110¼ Jan 12		110¾ Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	112½ Apr 14		111½ Feb 17		112½ Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102 Jan 28		98 Jan 6		100 Aug 16	100½	..
Do., do., registered	100 May 25		97½ Mar 15		100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103 May 25		99¼ Jan 4		100¼ Aug 18	100	100¼
Do., registered	103 Jun 26		98 Jan 6		100 Aug 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117¾ Jun 29		110¼ Jan 3		114½ Aug 16	..	..
Do., registered	115¾ Jun 15		109¾ Jan 4		114½ Aug 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....		.. ....		108 No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	.. ....		.. ....		95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	.. ....		.. ....		104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jan 12		103¾ Jun 14		104 Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼ Jan 27		103 May 10		104 June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....		.. ....		103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132 Jan 18		128½ Apr 12		128½ Aug 19	128½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	.. ....		.. ....		100 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113 Apr 13		113 Apr 13		113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....		.. ....		107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	.. ....		.. ....		100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123 Jun 16		123 Jun 16		123 July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123 Jun 13		123 Jun. 13		123 June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼ May 4		103¾ Jul 8		103¾ Aug 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½ Feb 20		105¼ Jan 3		105¼ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼ Mar 20		114¾ Jun 20		115 July 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½ Jan 5		114¾ Jun 3		114¾ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞ May 5		106 Jan 3		109¾ Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	111 Apr 27		103 Jan 5		111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	.. ....		.. ....		108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	.. ....		.. ....		121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½ Apr 27		109 May 1		110⅝ Aug 10	110¼	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103 May 6		103 May 6		103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	.. ....		.. ....		122 Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	.. ....		.. ....		121¼ Jne 21,98	130	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		125½ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	.. ....		.. ....		106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108 Jan 28		105¾ Apr 3		107½ Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½ Jul 19		105¾ Apr 19		106½ July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....		.. ....		104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191 Apr 21		173 Jan 6		187½ Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184 Apr 20		172 Jan 19		184 Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133 Aug 16		133 Aug 16		133 Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....		.. ....		125¼ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½ Jun 20		117¾ Jul 6		117¾ July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115 May 11		113 Jul 29		113 July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞ May 25		106 Jan 4		108¾ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅛ Aug 5		103 Apr 12		106¾ Aug 17	106¼	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120 Apr 11		114½ Jan 3		119½ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112 Jul 20		112 Jul 20		112 July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼ May 15		131¼ May 15		131¾ May 15	132	134½
Do., do., registered certificates	132 Jul 28		132 Jul 28		132 July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾ Jun 14		101⅜ Jan 5		103 Aug 19	103	103¼
Do., registered	104⅛ May 12		102 Jul 14		103½ Aug 17	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70 Jan 21		66½ May 9		67¼ Aug 19	67	67½
Do., do., registered	66½ May 5		90 Jan 27		95 May 11	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96 Apr 21		112 Jan 6		115½ July 27	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	119 Jun 22		107½ May 22		107¾ June 22	..	110½
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾ Jun 19		130 Feb 7		135 June 19	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135		.. ....		128 No 25,98	130	132¼
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	.. ....		.. ....		117½ Au 30, 98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....		.. ....		101 Fe 23, 97	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	.. ....		.. ....		100 Aug 9	100	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101 Apr 22		96¼ Jan 16		96⅞ Aug 19	95	96½
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96 Mar 27		88½ Jan 7		94 Apr., 96	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....		.. ....		82 Feb., 87	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....		.. ....		102¼ Ja 28, 98	102	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	.. ....		.. ....		85 Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....		.. ....		80 Aug 7	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85 Feb 7		65 May 24		80 Aug 19	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114 Apr 28		100 Feb 10		113½ Aug 19	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105 May 31		100½ Jan 3		102 Aug 19	101¼	101½
Ore. Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	133¼ Jun 13		128 Mar 1		129 Aug 17	129	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	.. ....		.. ....		121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	.. ....		.. ....		102 My 24,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....		.. ....		113¼ Aug 16	113	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116 Jun 28		108 Jan 7		96½ Aug 17	97	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	97 Aug 15		85 Jan 7		77 Aug 18	77	78
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	77 Aug 18		65½ Jan 4		108 Aug 17	104½	105
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108 Mar 16		103 Jul 26		101¼ Dec., 90	105	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....		.. ....		115¾ July 27	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118 May 22		114½ Feb 15		119 Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	115½ Mar 9		115½ Mar 9		115½ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118 Jul 14		114¼ Apr 13		118 July 14	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119 Jun 13		114 Apr 11		118½ June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....		.. ....		113 No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....		.. ....		107 De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107½ Jan 6		105¼ Mar 15		105⅞ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	141 Mar 29		138¾ Jan 6		100¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140½ May 1		140¼ May 1		141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	135 Jun 7		135 Jun 7		140½ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....		.. ....		135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	108 Apr 19		108 Apr 19		110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	121 Jul 5		121 Jul 5		108 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121 Jun 2		113¼ Jun 2		121 July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼ Jun 2		.. ....		113¼ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....		.. ....		108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	.. ....		.. ....		115¼ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101 Feb 20		99 Jan 19		99¼ Aug 18	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....		.. ....		100 De 23, 97	99	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97 Jan 28		93¼ Apr 3		94½ July 29	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	.. ....		.. ....		17 My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	.. ....		.. ....		20 De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126 Apr 28		126 Apr 28		126 Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½ Jul 18		100 May 9		100¼ July 18	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....		.. ....		137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....		.. ....		121 No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	.. ....		.. ....		114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....		.. ....		117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90 Jun 24		90 Jun 24		90 June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116 Jul 17		113 Jan 5		116 July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....		.. ....		98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100 May 24		98 Jan 5		100 June 3	99¼	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¾ Jun 28		96¼ Jan 31		99¼ Aug 9	99½	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅝ Jun 16		85¾ Jan 7		87⅞ Aug 19	87½	87⅝
Do., do., registered	89½ Jun 29		86¼ Jun 1		88½ July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼ Jun 30		91 Jan 4		96¼ Aug 16	98¼	98½
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾ May 11		87½ Apr 20		88 June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½ Jan 24		102¼ Feb 3		104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¼ Jun 20		72 Aug 11		73¼ Aug 12	71	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84½ Aug 2		79¼ Jul 11		83¼ Aug 15	84	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾ Mar 2		112¾ May 9		114 July 17	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼ Mar 25		112½ May 5		114 July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115 Mar 24		112½ May 5		114 July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....		.. ....		113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾ Jun 27		122 Jan 3		123¾ Aug 11	124	124½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½ Jun 30		107 Jan 5		109¾ Aug 19	109⅝	109½
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½ Mar 27		100½ May 23		101 June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89 Jun 15		82 Jan 4		85½ Aug 16	85	86
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102 Mar 18		98 Jan 12		100 July 8	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96 Aug 14		95 Aug 11		96 Aug 14	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½ Jul 8		84¾ Jan 4		95 Aug 19	95	95½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞ Aug 4		40¾ Jan 4		65¾ Aug 18	65¾	66
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112 Aug 4		108 Mar 7		112 Aug 4	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½ Jan 19		120 Feb 8		120 Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115 Jan 20		113 Feb 8		113½ July 7	113	116
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102 May 18		99 Aug 11		99¾ Aug 18	..	100
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½ Feb 20		121 Apr 3		122 June 7	121	123½
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½ Jan 24		122 Jul 21		122 Aug 8	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	140½ Jun 21		138¼ Mar 8		142 Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	137¾ Feb 23		137¾ Feb 23		137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½ Jun 29		112¼ Jan 5		117 Aug 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108¼ Apr 14		104½ Jan 25		105 Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	104 Jan 24		104 Jan 24		104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....		.. ....		122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½ Jun 23		134¼ Mar 18		137½ June 23	137½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾ Aug 19		113½ Jan 24		119¾ Aug 19	..	119¾
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼ Mar 2		110½ Apr 17		111½ July 10	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120 Apr 11		115 Apr 10		120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 6s, 1947	107⅞ Aug 9		95 Mar 13		107⅝ Aug 9	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....		.. ....		100 Oct 20,97	106½	108
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125¾ Feb 15		125¼ Feb 15		125¼ Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112 Mar 17		112 Mar 17		112 Mar 17	111	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	.. ....		.. ....		80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114 Apr 28		113¼ Jun 6		113¼ June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½ Feb 3		110 Feb 27		110 Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105 Apr 28		100½ Jan 6		103¾ Aug 19	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	.. ....		.. ....		102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½ Jun 26		107 Feb 21		111½ Aug 18	110½	111⅞
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112 Mar 17		111 May 31		111 May 31	112⅜	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90 Feb 16		87½ Apr 27		88¾ Aug 18	..	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....		.. ....		114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139 Jan 20		138 Jul 6		138 July 13	..	140½
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105 Mar 18		97 Jan 3		105 Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86 Feb 28		77½ Jan 6		79¾ Aug 19	79⅝	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	.. ....		.. ....		116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....		.. ....		106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½ Jun 17		102 Jan 3		103⅝ Aug 19	102½	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115 Jun 29		109¼ Jan 3		113½ Aug 18	112½	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122 Apr 20		122 Apr 20		122 Apr 20	110¾	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107 Aug 16		107 Aug 16		107 Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼ Apr 21		106 Jan 4		108¼ Aug 15	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101 Apr 5		90 Jan 3		97⅝ July 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	.. ....		.. ....		113⅞ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val.,Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼ Jul 21		104¾ Jun 30		105¼ Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½ Jun 29		103¼ Jan 3		109½ Aug 18	109¼	109½
Do., do., registered	.. ....		.. ....		98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½ Jun 13		107½ Jan 4		108¼ Aug 11	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110 Jul 8		105 Mar 3		110 July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....		.. ....		112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾ Jun 8		117 Mar 18		118¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞ Jun 12		104¼ Feb 1		105⅞ June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½ Jun 28		114½ Jan 14		116½ Aug 14	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120 Jul 14		115 Jan 6		119½ Aug 3	119	120
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½ Feb 2		113¾ Jul 28		120 Aug 17	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125 May 10		119 Jan 9		124½ May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126¾ Jun 24		123 Jan 31		126¾ June 24	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100 Mar 17		100 Mar 17		100 Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110 Jun 2		106 Apr 19		109 June 26	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 19, total transactions included 3,155,704 shares of stock, $15,953,500 bonds, with $18,200 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 20,'98.	Aug. 19,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	3,300,142	3,155,704	144,438
Banks	7	.....	7
Mining	200	.....	200

BONDS.

	Aug. 20,'98.	Aug. 19,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$16,800,200	$15,953,500	$846,700
State	379,000	.....	379,000
Government	1,627,700	18,200	1,609,500

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref.	2½	Ft. W. & D. City	3
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	2½	Hocking Valley	2
Am. Cot. Oil	2	Hocking Valley pf.	2½
Am. Express	1⅝	Ill. Central	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Iowa Central	1⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	1¼	Iowa Central pf.	4
Am. Tin Plate pf.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Cen. Pac., all. in. pd.	5⅜	Norfolk & West.	2⅜
Chi. Gt. West. pf A.	3½	Nor. Pacific	1⅜
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	1⅜	Pacific Coast	2
C., M. & St. P.	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	5⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	5¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5⅜
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cont Tobacco pf.	3½	So. Pacific	5¼
C. & Hoc. Coal	1⅜	Southern Ry.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Den. & R. G.	1⅜	Tenn. C. & I.	6⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Union Pacific	1½
D. M. & F. D.	1	Union Bag & Paper	4¼
Detroit City Gas	3	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4½	Wabash pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	4⅛	K. C., P. & G.	3½
Am. Sug. Ref.	4½	Manhattan	1⅛
Am. Linseed	1¼	Met. St. Ry.	2⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	2½	Morris & Essex	1⅞
Brook. R. T.	5⅝	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	7	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	2
Glucse Sug. Ref.	2⅝	U. S. Rubber	1
Int. Paper	1½	West. Union Tel.	1⅜

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¾	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	6½
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s.	1½	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	3¼
Denver & R. G. 1st con. 4s	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st 5s.	1
Detroit City Gas 5s.	1½	Or. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1
Evans. & T. H. genl.	1½	St. L. & S. F., Cent. Div., 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1sf	1
Houst. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.	1
Int. & G. Nor. 2d.	1½	Birmingham	1
Iowa Central 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st De	
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1	B. 6s	2½
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	St. Jo & Gr. Is. 1st.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 21.

American Coal Company—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Dividend payable.
H.-O. Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Iowa Central Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North American Trust Company—Special meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Illinois Central Railroad—Books open.
Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 24.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg Junction Railroad—Books close.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 25.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
Northern Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Aug. 26.

Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 19	$985,519,793	$49,330,721
Aug. 12	965,780,544	47,310,773
Aug. 5	1,021,889,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,156,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,408
June 24	945,738,533	62,452,926
June 17	1,140,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,293,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,541	77,221,284
May 6	1,438,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,365	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,260,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,908	54,896,284
Feb. 4	1,228,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	60,824,532
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,401	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	874,293,371	49,345,450
Oct. 29	701,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	880,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,021,285
Sept. 17	851,102,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	702,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	118
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	245½	247½
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	280	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	110
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	180
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	62	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	101
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D. E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	129
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	85
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	88	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93½	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	115	118
Nassau Electric 4s	96	98
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	28
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	97	100
Ninth Avenue	180	190
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	168½	169½
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	293	220
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	33	35
Worcester Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	56	58
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94¾	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	36½	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	98½
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	370	385
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1420	1450
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	660	..
Hamilton	265	..
International Banking & Trust	160	175
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	200	203
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	420	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	410	420
Trust Company of America	287	291
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	530	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	445	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	244	..
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	318
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	145	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	100	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River	120	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	190	195
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	130	..
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	204	210
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	195	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	420	..
New York	255	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	85	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	500	520
People's	200	..
Phoenix	105	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	255	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	123	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	335	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	96¾	97½
American Air Power	60	70
American Bank Note Co.	48	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	85	95
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	50	53
American Graphophone	132	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	145
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	135	145
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	135
British Columbia Copper	12¾	13
Carter-Crume pf	65	80
Celluloid Company	87	91
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112¾	118¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	80	85
Distilling Company of America	19⅞	20¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	60¾	61
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Axle, Light and Power	5¼	5½
Electric Boat	30¾	32½
Electric Boat pf.	49	..
Electric Vehicle	108	111
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	2⅛
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	23¾	25
General Carriage	33	37
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	100
General Electric Automobile	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	118	125
Havana Commercial	30	30¾
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	..	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	106	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	5⅛	5½
International Power	..	77
International Pump	..	24
International Pump pf.	..	73
J. B. Stetson com.	83	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87	93
Lorillard pf.	117	119
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	11¾	12¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	204	206
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅝
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramaphone	87½	80
National Salt	48	49½
National Salt pf.	73	78
National Wall Paper deb. stock	73	80
New England Transportation	9	10
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
N. Y. Transportation	25½	26
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	185	195
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	98	103
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf.	95	..
Penn. Salt Mfg.	112	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	42	50
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gambie pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	24
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99¼	100
Rubber Goods	31¾	31⅞
Rubber Goods pf.	90	90¼
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
St. Louis subs.	132½	134
St. Louis com., when issued	20	30
St. Louis pf., when issued	92	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94¾	95¼
Simmons Hardware com.	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf.	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Standard Coupler	30	35
Standard Oil	482	485
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	103	105½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	105	110
Tennessee Copper	20	20⅜
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	21	23
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Typewriter com.	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	121	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	26	26½
United States Glass.	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Westinghouse Air Brake	434	440
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2	2¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	78	80
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	10
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	104
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	107
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	..	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	67	70
Indianapolis stock	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	..	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	260	310
New Amsterdam	32½	33¾
New Amsterdam pf.	58½	60
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100⅝	101¼
New England Gas & Coke	30	31
New England G. & C. bonds	85¼	86½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	82
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	99¾	101½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107½	109
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Pound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	275½
Valley of New York	112	..

Baltimore Bearishness.

Continued from Page 1.

ing profits. The parties who are putting up prices are not philanthropists. On the contrary, they are probably making a market upon which to unload some of their holdings. To those who feel they must buy speculative stocks and who cannot keep out of the market we would suggest buying the low-priced stocks, where losses at least are limited."

Outside Securities.

It was not until late in the week that the market for outside securities developed any activity. For the first few days of the week just ended the curb market was as dull as it has been at any time this Summer. Strength, however, was shown in several quarters of the market, and though here and there some irregularity appeared, the tendency of the whole market was toward better prices. Later, when the amount of business increased, the upward movement became more pronounced, and in a number of issues very substantial net gains were recorded. Moreover, the market broadened and the increased activity and strength were shared by several classes of stock. The industrial group continued to furnish the most active issues, but a fairly large proportion of the business of the last two or three days of the week was supplied by the electric stocks, the copper stocks, and other issues.

Good buying was in evidence, and, although manipulation was doubtless responsible for some of the strength shown, the market was by no means entirely professional. Thus far the public does not appear to have re-entered the market to any considerable degree, but the strength of the market during the past few weeks has done much to increase the confidence felt in the future of the market, and the recent advances that have extended to many stocks in nearly every class of investment have served to confirm the predictions of continued improvement in market conditions.

The outside market is less sensitive to money market conditions than is the Stock Exchange market, but that important factor naturally tends to advance or retard, as the case may be, the movement of the curb market. There is still some apprehension in regard to money, but as the month progresses and disquieting conditions fail to appear, confidence in the ease of the money market is growing.

Several of the industrial stocks were prominent in the week's trading. Republic Iron and Steel was the most active stock, but the sharp upward movement of the previous weeks was not continued. Both the common and preferred stocks were somewhat irregular and fluctuated a good deal, though always within a narrow range. The much-improved prices for these issues seemed to have called into the market a good deal of the stock, and there seemed to be some selling of the stock by original subscribers. The market for the stocks has very nearly reached the subscription price, and this apparently has led to selling by a certain number of holders of the stocks who were disappointed by the heavy declines which occurred in these issues soon after payment was made on the subscriptions. The stock, however, seemed to be well taken, and friends of the company are very confident in their predictions of large earnings.

Rubber Goods was not very active, but it showed strength and remained firm above the closing prices of the previous week. National Salt common was strong and enjoyed an advance of several points. Distilling of America common gained about 2 points, and the preferred stock about 4 points. Both of these issues were active on several days on buying supposed to be by interests closely connected with the company. Havana Commercial showed some improvement early in the week, but reacted later. The common stock remained firmer than the preferred.

Disappointment caused by the delay in the declaration of a dividend on Amalgamated Copper led to some selling of this issue, which brought about a decline of more than 2 points. Much of this loss, however, was recovered, and late in the week the stock was very dull; holders of the stock showing a disposition to await developments in regard to the first dividend. Several of the other copper stocks were quite strong. British Columbia was fairly active and got above 13, and closed for the week with a substantial net gain. Markeen Copper advanced to 12, and kept most of the gain till the close.

The electric stocks, that for several weeks had been very dull, were much more active during the past week, and in several of these issues net gains of 5 points or more were recorded. The largest gains were made by Electric Boat common and Electric Vehicle common.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 19. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
190	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
150	170	American Coal	1,500,000	Mch. 1, 1899 5	150	July 27	*130	Feb. 3	144 Aug. 10, 1899
18	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	18	July 19	14	Apr. 29	18 July 19, 1899
41	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	..	43½	May 23	36	May 8	41½ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
127	127½	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	5,830,700	July 1, 1899 1½	126	Aug. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	126 Aug. 2, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
9	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	10¾	Jan. 25	9	July 5	9½ Aug. 8, 1899
187	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	*188½	June 28	184½	Mar. 6	*188½ June 28, 1899
..	..	Col. Col. & I. Dev., pf	500,000	..	8⅞	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6 Aug. 10, 1899
6	6¾	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5 July 27, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 7	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
86	89	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	July 15, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5	87½ July 31, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,600	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
5	5½	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	5⅞	Aug. 9	3	Apr. 14	5½ Aug. 11, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
13½	13⅞	Erie	112,232,700	..	16¼	Jan. 19	12⅛	June 23	13¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	..	22½	Jan. 30	16¼	May 8	18¼ Aug. 10, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,208,200	..	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	29 July 27, 1899
57	60	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58 July 25, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1890 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
101½	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
67	70	**Long Island**	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	70 Aug. 10, 1899
11	20	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16 June 29, 1899
58	75	**Maryland** Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
15	15½	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,500,000	..	16	May 5	14	Apr. 25	15 Aug. 12, 1899
56	58	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	..	58	June 6	44½	May 5	57 Aug. 1, 1899
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	112	Jan. 13	*111 Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	9½	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
2½	2⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil cfs.	..	..	8½	Jan. 7	2	July 13	2½ Aug. 8, 1899
5	6	National Starch Mfg.	5,000,000	..	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½ May 9, 1899
50	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
37	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Aug. 3, 1893 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾ Aug. 12, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	*131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68 June 29, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
72	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
85	89	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83 July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	..	..	..	*96 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	1	Jan. 10	4	May 27	5 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	..	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2 Aug. 11, 1899
8	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½ July 26, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
30	38½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1¾	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
5	5¾	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	..	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	6 Aug. 4, 1899
70	72½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5,000,000	July 6, 1899 2	75½	Jan. 26	64	May 13	*73 Aug. 9, 1899
175	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182 June 29, 1899
60½	61½	Silver Bullion certificates	..	..	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼ June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & D's	16,000,000	..	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	..	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	..	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	July, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	..	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
185	190	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, 1899 1¾	242	Feb. 27	166½	Jan. 25	*185½ Aug. 3, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	66 Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	2,632,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138 July 24, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	..	..	..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	..	..	..	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,056	..	..	..	..	..	*88 Sep. 24, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf. t. r.	2,549,200	..	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3 June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

The only one of the transportation stocks that shared to any degree the strength shown by the stock of the parent company was New York Electric Vehicle Transportation. This issue became active and strong on Friday, and closed on Saturday at a substantial advance over the closing bid of the previous week.

The application made in the courts by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for the production of the books of that company for examination, with the ultimate purpose of forcing an advance in the charge for gas and coincident rumors of the probability of the ending of the gas war, brought about a sharp advance in New Amsterdam Gas common. The preferred stock, which had declined early in the week, recovered and advanced slightly beyond the figure at which it had closed the previous Saturday. The reports in regard to the settlement of the gas war were scarcely more definite than the earlier reports on the same subject, and in some quarters received no more attention than had been given to the rumors that have been current at intervals ever since the struggle between the several local gas companies was begun. On the other hand, the much-increased strength of the New Amsterdam issues was looked upon as significant of early developments of a satisfactory nature.

None of the United Railways of St. Louis issues was very active during the past week. The doubt that prevailed as to the real status of the subscribers to the purchasing syndicate headed by Brown Brothers & Co., practically put an end to trading in the new securities, and this in turn very much decreased the number of transactions in the subscriptions. Apparently all the buying of the securities during the past week was by houses acting for or closely associated with the interests dominant in the purchasing syndicate. Early in the week the St. Louis subscriptions and the several securities were much depressed, but later they all showed strength, and ended the week with net gains that in two of the issues amounted to about 3 points. It is said that the securities isued under the plan of consolidation of the St. Louis street railways may not be issued directly to the syndicate subscribers, but may be sold and the profits of the sale be turned over to the subscribers. In such event it would seem that the purchasers of the subscriptions who sold the securities against their purchases would find themselves short of the stocks and bonds, and be obliged to buy them, possibly in the open market and at a loss. Meanwhile the doubt prevailing in the matter has practically put an end for the time being to transactions in those securities by traders—and if rumor be correct, this is the very result desired by the promoters of the consolidation.

Rand Gold Production.

So much has been heard of the great unsettlement in the Transvaal, owing to the political controversies and the steady diminution in the supply of native labor, that the official statement of the gold production of the Rand district has caused a good deal of surprise, for so far from showing a decrease, there is actually an increase of 10,711 ounces, the total being 456,474 ounces, against 445,763 ounces in June and 359,343 ounces in the corresponding month of last year. The returns for the past seven months are given below, with the usual comparisons:

	1899. Ounces.	1898. Ounces.	1897. Ounces.
January	410,145	313,826	209,832
February	404,335	297,975	211,000
March	441,578	325,997	232,067
April	429,111	335,125	235,698
May	444,933	344,160	248,305
June	445,763	344,607	251,529
July	456,474	359,343	242,479
Total	3,042,339	2,321,006	1,630,910

For the seven months the aggregate of 3,042,339 ounces thus shows an increase over the production of the corresponding period of last year amounting to 721,333 ounces, or over 31 per cent., which cannot but be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances.—London Economist.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61¼.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d during the week to 27⅝d per ounce. In New York the quotation fell from 60¼c to 60⅛c. Mexican dollars were 48c bid.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 19th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$168,772,406.19		
Gold bullion	130,148,767.25	$298,921,173.44	
Outstanding gold certificates	$66,970,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	13,914,020.00	53,056,399.00	*$245,864,774.44
Standard silver dollars		$408,440,782.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,760,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	3,744,158.00	404,016,346.00	4,424,436.00
Silver bullion		.....	788,967.07
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$8,905,510.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,879,770.00	$92,785,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,785,280.00	
United States notes		$35,990,105.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,575,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	590,000.00	19,985,000.00	16,005,105.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$801,593.00		
National bank notes	3,214,008.54		
Fractional silver coin	4,933,446.02		
Fractional currency	60.86		
Minor coin	261,612.60		
Deposits in National banks	78,160,417.39		
Bonds and interest paid	3,981,560.36	$91,358,638.77	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,359,493.81		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,273,349.79		
Disbursing officers' balances	62,806,868.16		
Post Office Department account	3,886,075.89		
Miscellaneous items	2,087,625.15	85,413,412.80	5,945,225.97
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		.....	$273,026,508.48

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$563,655.49	$12,916,013.74	$29,887,467.95
Internal revenue	928,291.92	15,243,294.13	43,565,868.83
Miscellaneous	24,563.84	1,607,880.89	4,368,110.03
Total receipts	$1,522,511.25	$29,767,188.76	77,821,446.81
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	340,000.00	5,635,000.00	19,138,489.81
War	1,055,000.00	10,475,000.00	29,766,080.06
Navy	200,000.00	3,550,000.00	8,640,245.40
Indians	15,000.00	935,000.00	1,506,754.88
Pensions	100,000.00	11,480,000.00	24,405,674.80
Interest	150,000.00	2,900,000.00	8,078,845.38
Total expenditures	$1,860,000.00	$34,975,000.00	$91,536,090.33
Excess of expenditures over receipts	337,488.75	5,207,811.24	13,714,643.52
Receipts last year—			
Customs	521,752.72	10,302,015.54	25,471,696.50
Internal revenue	860,222.30	15,936,979.93	42,107,677.22
Receipts from all sources last year	1,397,907.45	27,157,153.99	71,004,262.57
Expenditures last year	2,739,000.00	39,906,000.00	114,229,475.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	427,755.00	1,364,075.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	20,902.50	749,133.00	1,951,778.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$537,890,153.00	$100,699,893.00	$638,590,046.00
This fiscal year	2,436,537.00	1,189,201.00	3,625,738.00
This month	930,171.00	529,493.00	1,459,614.00
This day	76,111.00	70,200.00	146,311.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$9,197,861
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	7,118,578
From Jan. 1, 1899	327,761,852
From Jan. 1, 1898	277,171,700

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 15, 1899	$7,888,861
Week ended Aug. 16, 1898	9,156,008
From Jan. 1, 1899	283,764,601
From Jan. 1, 1898	304,443,199

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1899	$17,587
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,543,095
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,761,026
From Jan. 1, 1898	71,960,198

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$55,120
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,900,737
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,756,717

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$25,783,150

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$17,587
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,488,575
From Jan. 1, 1898	67,204,481

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$93,494
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	22,127
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,451,429
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,515,847

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$582,561
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	915,804
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,940,962
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,329,757

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$487,067
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	893,677
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,509,533
From Jan. 1, 1898	26,813,910

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$113,081
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	1,565,822
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,212,455
From Jan. 1, 1898	73,476,045

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$582,561
Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	970,014
From Jan. 1, 1899	55,761,699
From Jan. 1, 1898	33,086,474

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 18, 1899	$469,480
From Jan. 1, 1899	44,549,244

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 19, 1898	$594,908
From Jan. 1, 1898	40,389,571

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Aug. 17,	1899	£34,196,838	.....
Aug. 18,	1898	34,984,867	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Aug. 17,	1899	77,011,501	£47,961,792
Aug. 18,	1898	75,413,986	49,818,894
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Aug. 17,	1899	27,831,000	14,337,000
Aug. 18,	1898	28,624,000	14,746,000
RUSSIA.			
Aug. 17,	1899	91,358,000	5,221,000
Aug. 18,	1898	100,400,000	4,368,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Aug. 17,	1899	36,597,000	12,719,000
Aug. 18,	1898	34,988,000	12,609,000
SPAIN.			
Aug. 17,	1899	12,960,000	13,569,000
Aug. 18,	1898	10,411,000	5,245,000
ITALY.			
Aug. 17,	1899	15,587,000	2,281,000
Aug. 18,	1898	14,968,000	2,094,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Aug. 17,	1899	2,744,000	6,036,000
Aug. 18,	1898	4,280,000	6,875,000
BELGIUM.			
Aug. 17,	1899	2,943,000	1,471,000
Aug. 18,	1898	2,925,000	1,462,000
Total for the week		£304,228,339	£168,396,792
Total preceding week		304,133,472	103,281,757
Cor'spond'g date last year		315,984,853	97,217,894

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Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £678,939 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.78, became 46.34 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,675,000f gold and lost 2,550,000f in silver.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.83¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 90, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@ 2½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 35c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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